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BRITAIN'S WOMEN GO TO WAR

WEEKEND

Piano teacher cleared of killing husband's aunt after retrial



Bowler: "It's unbelievable"

By JOANNA BAILE AND FRANCES GIBB

AN elderly widowed piano teacher jailed for life for the murder of her husband's aunt was cleared by an Old Bailey jury yesterday after a four-year campaign to prove her innocence.

As the jury delivered its unanimous not guilty verdict on Sheila Bowler, 68, the packed public gallery erupted with loud cheers from family and friends who had mounted the campaign.

In the dock Mrs Bowler, who has served over four years of a 12-year

sentence after being convicted of pushing the 89-year-old woman, known to her as "Aunt Flo", into a river, wiped tears from her eyes as the judge, Mr Justice Wright, threatened contempt of court orders for further outbursts.

Told she was free to go, Mrs Bowler stepped down and was greeted with a hug by her daughter Jane, 28, who has spent every day in court for the three-week retrial.

Moments later, looking remarkably composed, the immaculately dressed widow sat calmly in the public restaurant of the Old Bailey,

reliving her ordeal. "I feel stunned. It's unbelievable and I never thought it was going to happen. I know that if I had gone back to prison I would have spent the rest of my life in there."

The case had all the ingredients of a classic Agatha Christie story: it involved a respectable woman and a pillar of the community, and split the small-town East Sussex communities of Rye, where Mrs Bowler taught piano at three local schools, and of Winchelsea, where Florence Jackson was found drowned in the River Brede in 1992.

Now Mrs Bowler, who is return-

ing to her home, wants to become a prison visitor as well as teaching music to dyslexic students. "I would like to become a prison visitor, having had some experience of prison life," she said.

She is not bitter over the time spent in prison to her release last July when the Court of Appeal ordered a retrial. "I feel very angry that I could be convicted for a crime that I haven't committed. Even now I don't have much faith in the justice system any more."

Mrs Bowler was accused of pushing Mrs Jackson into the river after collecting her from the old

people's home where she lived. She told police that she left Mrs Jackson alone in the car when she realised a tyre was partly deflated but when she returned 30 minutes later the car was empty. Next morning her body was found in the river.

The crown had argued Mrs Bowler was "cold and calculating" and had a financial motive. But the possibility that Mrs Jackson might have been able to walk to the river, a key part of the defence at her retrial, was never put to the original jury.

Throughout her time in jail Mrs Bowler was sustained by hundreds of letters and the work of campaign-

ers led by Angela and Tim Devlin, son of the late Lord Devlin, other friends and family and the Channel 4 programme *Trial and Error*.

Tim Devlin said last night: "Her nightmare is over - it's absolutely wonderful news. She has been vindicated. But all this should never have happened."

Before the jury delivered its verdict at 2pm yesterday, after six hours of deliberation, she said she had felt more frightened than the first time because she knew "how easy it is to get convicted".

Mystery unravels, page 5

'United in the face of tyranny'

FROM BRONWEN MADDOX AND PETER RIDDELL IN WASHINGTON

TONY BLAIR gave President Clinton his wholehearted personal endorsement as a leader and a friend yesterday when he promised Britain's full backing for any military strike against Iraq, applauded the President's political achievements, and brushed aside the Monica Lewinsky sex scandal.

Mr Clinton, in turn, predicted that Britain and America could blaze a path for the world, and congratulated Mr Blair on the "exhilarating challenge" he had issued to his "proud nation".

The two leaders were standing side by side in the White House foyer at the start of the Prime Minister's three-day visit to Washington, where the prospect of action against Iraq was dominating the agenda.

Mr Blair reaffirmed Britain's support for America's tough stand, and told his host: "We have stood together before in the face of tyranny. It's important, not out of machismo or a test of international virility, but in the interest of long term world peace that Saddam Hussein is made to back down. We've got to recognise, in the light of our

experience with Saddam Hussein, that diplomacy simply won't work unless it's backed up by the threat of force or indeed the use of force."

As he spoke, Congress was drafting a resolution supporting air strikes if necessary. The Administration has rejected an appeal by the International Olympic Committee to delay any action until after the Winter Olympics, which start in Nagano, Japan, today. The White House said it "acknowledged the importance of the Olympic tradition", but that Iraqis "should not breathe easily" during the 16-day games.

Mr Blair described as highly speculative reports that February 17 had been chosen as the day for attack, although aides said that the Government wanted two or three weeks to "educate the public" about the need for action and give diplomacy a chance.

Besides repeating their determination to force Iraq to admit the United Nations weapons inspection team, the two leaders were at pains to emphasise how much they had in common on social and

domestic political issues. Mr Blair directly compared new Labour to the Clinton Administration and declared: "We are in politics for the same thing." Their main shared aim was "a better standard of living for what you call middle America, and I call middle Britain - the majority of hard-working decent people who play by the rules."

In his welcoming remarks, the President had also reinforced the impression of a common cause, saying: "These are good times for the people of the US and Great Britain. In both our nations a vibrant new economy is growing, rooted in new ideas, new technology, new scientific breakthroughs, changing the way we live. In this new era, a new Britain and a new America, true to our oldest and most cherished values, can blaze a path for the world."

Neither leader mentioned the allegations that Mr Clinton had an affair with a 21-year-old former White House trainee and, in a breakfast television interview, Mr Blair sidestepped a question linking moral rectitude and political



Welcomed with open arms: Hillary Clinton greeting Cherie Blair at the White House where their husbands reaffirmed their political and personal affinity

leadership. "You've just got to have some sense of balance and perspective about the issues that really matter to people," he said. "You have a superb job, who has huge respect and standing on the international stage. To me, that is what counts."

The Prime Minister will today be at Mr Clinton's side as the President faces his first news conference since the Monica Lewinsky allegations surfaced. But Mr Blair denied that he would be a "human shield" for the President: "I would have thought at a point in time in which we are poised

possibly, if diplomatic avenues fail, to take military action against Iraq, I would have just thought, possibly, people would want to ask us about that."

Arabs released, page 13
John Lloyd, page 20
Leading article, page 21

Boys cleared of sex assault

Three primary schoolboys were cleared of indecent assaulting a nine-year-old classmate in the lavatories at their West London school. A jury took two-and-a-half hours to accept the defence argument that the incident amounted to sexual inquisitiveness. Page 3

Attack on 'dumbing' of BBC

FROM PETER RIDDELL IN WASHINGTON

THE BBC was last night denounced as a "down-market, dumbed down, overstaffed and bureaucratic organisation" by the Prime Minister's official press spokesman in an attack on the British media's alleged obsession with the personal lives of politicians.

The criticism came as Tony Blair and his official spokesman sought to deflect attention from stories both about the break-up of Robin Cook's marriage and about Monica Lewinsky's relationship with President Clinton.

The spokesman criticised the BBC for continuing to highlight stories about Mr Cook's personal life.

He added that the BBC had decided to make the Lewinsky affair "the story" of Mr Blair's visit to Washington this week. Newspapers were also criticised for their interest in the personal lives of politicians.

Earlier, Mr Blair had argued that "people are going to have to make a choice in the end as to whether they are going to allow difficulties in someone's personal life to just intrude on things that in the end are the things they were elected to achieve."

Lord Chancellor angers Labour with privacy gaffe

By PHILIP WEBSTER, JAMES LANDALE AND PETER RIDDELL

LORD IRVINE of Lairg was out on a limb last night after his suggested new privacy rules that could block disclosures about politicians' private lives were rejected by ministers and Downing Street.

Labour and Tory politicians and the press watchdog slapped down the Lord Chancellor's proposals for a system that would allow people to go to the Press Complaints Commission and ask for stories apparently breaching their privacy to be suppressed. Lord Wakeham, commission chairman, said it would amount to censorship and it would not be a system that he "as a democrat" would want to run.

Lord Irvine angered the Labour hierarchy by raising the issue in a way that allowed the controversy over Robin Cook and his mistress Gynor Regan to be revived and which allowed the Tories to suggest that the Government was trying to protect politicians from scrutiny by the press.

In an interview, Lord Irvine said that if the commission had the power of "prior restraint", it would have been able to prevent the report of Mr Cook's affair being published.

Appalled party managers spent the day trying to limit the damage. One said of Lord Irvine: "He has messed up. He

has picked the worst possible example and the worst possible time."

Downing Street rebutted the idea swiftly, making plain that neither Mr Cook nor any other minister had suggested that the stories about him should not have been printed.

The proposal itself looked dead in the water. Downing Street officials in London and travelling with Mr Blair in Washington said that there was no desire for a privacy law by the front or the back door. Influential ministers said that the proposal was not expected to proceed.

Lord Wakeham said that prior restraint would cast his commission in the role of censor, deciding what information the public should and

should not have. "Press censorship of this sort is unacceptable in a democratic society. It is certainly not a power that the newspaper industry will ever give to the [commission], rightly in my view."

In a letter to Chris Smith, the Culture Secretary, he said that such a system could be used only by public figures who had prior information of an investigation relating to them, just the sort of people it was the duty of the press to scrutinise in the public interest. "Prior restraint would inevitably be used by those with something to hide, that they wanted to cover up. It would be of no practical use to ordinary people and it is a device which the public should look upon only with scepticism." In a technological age, such a proposal was "blatantly impractical and out of date, as well as undesirable."

Lord Irvine himself emphasised through his office that no decisions had been made. A spokesman said that freedom of the press had to be paramount.

But, speaking in the Lords last night, he again told the press that tighter self-regulation would be its best defence. Continued on page 2, col 5

Irvine's image, page 8
Media Times, page 46

TV jungle film wiped at airport

By JASON NISSE AND CLAIRE COZENS

FIVE weeks sweat and toil for David Attenborough's television crew filming part of *The Life of Birds* in the jungle of Papua New Guinea has been rendered useless by an airport security system.

Their film was among luggage checked into the hold, but it was damaged by x-rays as it left Manchester Airport.

The damage caused by the £600,000 scanner, also in operation at Heathrow, has angered the BBC so much that it is considering legal action. Phil Hurrell, the assistant producer, said: "I don't want to get blown up, but there should be a warning about the possible damage to your film."

In-vision Technologies of California, the manufacturers, say the CTX 5000 is the only scanner which can detect explosives. "Our machines will stop a disaster," said a company official. "It is up to airports to warn people about damage to film."

The airports say that they were not aware of any damage to film. A combined test by British Airports Authority, Kodak and the Transport Department in 1993 showed that there was little risk of unexposed films being harmed. However, the CTX 5000 was not included.

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To describe Irvine, only the p-word will do

LORD Irvine of Lairg fiddled with his wig. He was bored. There was this old lady, Lord Stoddart of Swinton told the House, who asked at her local shop for a pound of potatoes. And the shopkeeper said, "They're kilos, now, madam. Very well, then," she said, "I'll have a pound of kilos."

The rumble and titter of what passes for laughter among titled persons ricocheted around the gilded chamber. You get it all, over in their lordships' House: jokes, anecdotes, a philosophy lesson, a thundering sermon...

And Lord Irvine of Lairg. He sat, later yesterday evening, upon the Woolsack, studying his nails. Brushing aside the tails of his wig for a

better view, his lordship tried spreading his fingers out, palm facing away, to examine the ends of each finger, and the overall picture.

Then he turned each hand over and leant a little forward to observe each palm, half-clenched, the fingers curled over to display the nails side by side.

He seemed to approve. From time to time he would look up the Earl Russell was in the middle of a rather brilliant, offbeat speech about the history of religious exemptions, but finding the other people's speeches less interesting than his nails.

Is the Pope Catholic? Is Lord Irvine pompous? How shall



MATTHEW PARRIS
POLITICAL SKETCH

we describe the Lord Chancellor without being unoriginal? Sketchwriters hate the obvious, but if you want a word picture of Sir Cyril Smith and rule out "fat", you will struggle to avoid the word "bald". What was Tom Thumb, if not small? Pinocchio, if not a liar?

And ransack the thesaurus though you will, no detailed better captures the essential Irvine than pompous.

After Lord Russell had sat down and a couple more peers

had earnestly tried to explain their doubts (the subject was the application of the Human Rights Bill to religious institutions), the Lord Chancellor himself spoke.

Again, I tried to avoid that word. But spend just a moment listening to the bewigged orator, and "pompous" leaps at you from behind every bush. Probably witnesses have been applying the description of Lord Irvine since he first threw his rattle out of his pram (probably it was in his pram that the infant Derry

first began insisting on the full-bottomed wig, but there is just no avoiding the word. Eventually even the doughtiest sketchwriter stops trying to dodge this overused adjective, sighs, and writes it down. POMPUS. POMPUS. POMPUS.

As Lord Irvine warbles and stammers relentlessly on in that faintly sneering tone — a creature of exasperated rationality, confronted by a pack of half-wits — you begin to doze. *Puffed-up. Inflated. Swelling. Arrogant. Lofy. High-falutin'. Grand...*

And yet, if you listen and follow his argument, you have to add to these words another one: clever. The intellect is unmistakable. This is the tone

and manner of a very superior mind, obstinately unwilling to consider wherein it might be mistaken. No speaker in their lordships' House so unflinchingly conveys the subliminal message that it's all terribly obvious, and he is immensely clever, and the rest of us are just appallingly dim.

I do not know if Lord Irvine has ever asked for a pound of potatoes and been told that it's kilos now. But if any shopkeeper were so foolish, he would have his reply double-quick: "So give me 0.4536 kilograms of potatoes." Lord Irvine could think that up in less time than it takes to examine a fingernail.

Irvine's image, page 8

NEWS IN BRIEF

Citizenship rules for security service eased

Prospective employees of MI5, MI6 and GCHQ will no longer need to have one parent who is a British, Irish or Commonwealth citizen under a relaxation of rules announced by the Government yesterday. The Foreign Secretary told MPs that anyone applying to join the intelligence service, or the GCHQ listening post at Cheltenham would be required to have one parent who was a British citizen or has substantial family ties with the UK. Robin Cook said in a written Commons reply that an applicant would have to be a British citizen: "It will, however, continue to be the case that the circumstances of each applicant are examined in detail as part of the security vetting process in order to assess risks."

Legal aid blunders rise

The Lord Chancellor comes under fire today over the high level of errors made when courts grant criminal legal aid, now totalling £544 million a year. The cost fails to win the approval of the National Audit Office for the sixth year running. Its report on the Lord Chancellor's Department found mistakes in at least half the cases where people were being assessed for aid, up from 34 to 36 per cent in 1995-96.

Desk jobs for disabled

Medical tests for benefits for the long-term sick are to be changed so that more disabled people can take up office jobs or part-time work. David Blunkett, the Employment Secretary, told an audience in Cardiff that tests should "judge what people can do and not what they can't do". Officials said he was referring to changes to assessments for incapacity benefit, paid to 1.78 million people.

Londoners pay dear

London has risen to tenth in the league table of the world's most expensive cities in which to live. A combination of a strong pound and a robust economy has pushed London up from twenty-eighth last year, according to the Economist Intelligence Unit's annual global survey. Tokyo and Osaka came again top of the survey of 121 cities. Tehran is at the bottom with Tripoli and Bombay almost as cheap.

Bullen 'fourth choice'

Three Foreign Office officials were turned down for the post of diary secretary by Lord Hurd, former Foreign Secretary, before he appointed Anne Bullen, according to correspondence released by the Foreign Office trade unions. The correspondence confirms for the first time the bitterness among Foreign Office staff about Miss Bullen's appointment in November 1993.

Attack victim paralysed

A Czech student attacked on a London commuter train has been left dumb and paralysed. Police said the 19-year-old woman has no memory of the assault on the Hammersmith to Charing Cross train last month. It could be six months before she begins to recall events. Her family is arranging to fly her home by air ambulance. Her condition is "very poor" and she can communicate only by blinking.

Museum grant warning

Galleries will be forced to close, scholarship will dwindle and our greatest treasures will increasingly go abroad unless public funding levels increase, the director of the Victoria & Albert Museum has warned. Alan Borg, who has seen the grant at his museum cut by £3 million this year, said: "We are losing all those things museum are about. We are losing experts as we can't afford to pay them."

Eye opener on the Net

The satirical magazine *Private Eye* launched a new animated Internet site yesterday. Its Web site will include interactive Yobs, animated Boves and plenty of electronic Colemanballs. The site will go live today in association with the online network MSN. *Private Eye's* existing Web site will continue to operate. The new site will be available at <http://msn.co.uk>. Media, pages 44-46

Secret hunt for Blair's elite band of interns

BY VALERIE ELLIOTT, WHITEHALL EDITOR

TONY BLAIR is following the tradition of British spymasters in recruiting the brightest and most trusted graduates to join the first work experience programme at No 10.

He has authorised a secret trawl of a small number of universities to identify potential high-fliers who would benefit from a six-month stint at Downing Street. It is understood that just four or five universities are in the net — with Cambridge, breeding-ground for the notorious Philby, Burgess and Maclean spy ring, off the list.

After President Clinton's recent problems over Monica Lewinsky, a former White House intern, senior officials at Downing Street are determined to select only the very best graduates on the personal recommendation of tutors.

A Downing Street spokesman confirmed that the trawl for the "Downing Street interns" was limited. Personal applications to the Prime Minister or No 10 staff would not be considered.

"We can trust the universities to choose students with the right character and highest integrity who would be appropriate people to work here," the spokesman said. "If we advertised for such posts we would have sacks of applications and would need a huge bureaucracy which would make the scheme too expensive to run."

The list is believed to include Oxford, one or two

London colleges, Leeds and Durham, the university closest to Mr Blair's Sedgefield constituency.

Three graduates have already started work at No 10, answering telephones, photocopying and filing. Mr Blair had a similar scheme while Opposition leader. He found the graduates useful and believed that the experience gave them greater confidence and an insight into politics and government.

Potential recruits have been approached confidentially by senior academics and told that they must keep silent. One student at a metropolitan university said that he had received an enigmatic message from his professor to contact him urgently. "I was told that I had the chance to be nominated to work for the Blair at Downing Street. When my friends asked what it was all about I had to be very vague, and they are convinced I am about to join MI5."

The interns receive only a travel and a lunch allowance. The student said he would have to take out a loan to finance the six-month posting. "But it is a chance anyone would dream of. It does not matter if the jobs are menial. I would even turn down or delay a formal job offer if I got one to do this."

The students do not have to sign the Official Secrets Act because they are not allowed to see classified papers.

Hallé wins a reprieve

The sale of 'two pianos and a fiddle' gives breathing space to orchestra, says Russell Jenkins

BY RUSSELL JENKINS

THE Hallé Orchestra, struggling with a £1.1 million debt, has been saved from immediate bankruptcy by selling "two pianos and a fiddle," it was announced yesterday.

The Manchester-based symphony orchestra will be able to stagger on until the end of next month after raising £200,000 by selling two Steinway pianos and a rare Amati violin to its own endowment appeal fund and leasing them back.

Senior members of the Hallé Concerts Society Board said the strategy would allow the orchestra to carry on while a crisis team conducts a fundamental review of every element of the society's operation. It is due to come up with a detailed rescue package by March 31 to convince stakeholders that the orchestra is worth saving.

The 22 man board, lambasted as unwieldy and out of date, is likely to be swept aside and slimmed down as a result of the restructuring plan which, besides the management structure, will take into account fund raising, ticket prices, financial and artistic controls and musicians' contracts. Any job losses are likely to be among back room staff rather than musicians. The plan to save the Hallé will also involve an extensive public appeal.

The board members devised the course of action at a



Kent Nagano, the Hallé's resident conductor

four-hour crisis meeting in Manchester Town Hall on Wednesday night. They were discussing a report by KPMG which concluded that the total deficit at the end of the financial year will be £1.1 million. The action plan, which board members stress is only the first step in resolving the crisis, is designed to allow the orchestra to balance its books by March 2000.

The uncertainty over the Hallé's future comes at a time when the orchestra's musical reputation is at one

of the highest points in its 140-year history. Under Kent Nagano, the resident conductor, the orchestra has won plaudits for its adventurous programme and achieved ticket sales of around 80 per cent.

Nagano said that the "outpouring of support and love has been an incredibly emotional experience not only for myself but for all the artists on the stage. We face difficult and challenging times. Now we have at least until March 31 to come up with the answers."

Germany blocks easing of beef sales

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN BRUSSELS

EUROPEAN plans to ease the embargo on British beef were thrown into doubt yesterday when Germany and other states raised serious objections to a commission proposal to allow exports from certain herds in Northern Ireland.

The lack of support from a majority of senior veterinary officials means that the Commission must either redraft its plan or try to win agreement at the level of Farm Ministers.

"This could be a real problem," a spokesman for Franz Fischler, the EU Farm Commissioner, said. "The whole scheme may have to go back to the drawing board."

The Commission's scheme would allow bone-free beef from younger animals to be exported from herds in Northern Ireland that had been certified free of BSE for at least eight years.

Resistance had been expected from Germany and a handful of other governments, but Brussels was surprised at the extent of the new conditions required by the veterinary officials. Their main complaint was the failure of the scheme to exclude herds that had had contact, however briefly, with animals from non-certified herds.

The church of St Michael and All Angels, Sunderland, is a minister, not a cathedral, as incorrectly described in *Inter-Jace* (February 4).

Privacy

Continued from page 1 against privacy. Lord Wakeham kept up his barrage last night, with a speech to the Lords again voicing fears about the whole impact on press freedom of the Human Rights Bill, incorporating the European Convention on Human Rights into British law.

He said that it would have enormous repercussions for the system of press self-regulation. "I say [this] because of what I see as the logical consequences of this Bill, which grafts a statutory superstructure onto our system of self-regulation."

Last night in the Lords, Lord Irvine suffered another setback, with a defeat on the Bill. Peers voted by a majority of 37 to limit its impact on churches and religious groups, although the Government will overturn the reverse in the Commons.

The peers' decision, if not overturned, would create a "conscience clause" for churches accused of breaches of human rights and protect their right to refuse to marry same-sex couples, non-communists and divorcees.

William Hague said the news that the Lord Chancellor believed that writing stories about Mr Cook's behaviour as Foreign Secretary should be against the law was "the culmination of an extraordinary campaign by the Government". He added: "The Government seems to be arguing that they should not be subject to any scrutiny at all."

The Conservative leader added: "We have a Prime Minister who thinks he is a president. A Chancellor who thinks he should be prime minister. And we have a Lord Chancellor who thinks he is Cardinal Wolsey. Power has gone to their heads."

Irvine's image, page 8
Media Times, page 46

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THE TIMES FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6 1998

Murder mystery unravels for widow

Woman jailed for killing her aunt was freed at the Old Bailey yesterday, writes Frances Gibb

IF SHE had not been worried about her car's steering, Sheila Bowler, a widowed piano teacher, would not have left her late husband's elderly aunt while she sought help, and would not have been jailed for her murder.

Mrs Bowler, then aged 63, was driving home to Rye in East Sussex with Florence Jackson, 89, "Aunt Flo" was going to stay for a few days and Mrs Bowler had taken her for a run to Bechill on the fine May day in 1992, after collecting her from the residential home where she lived.

Driving down a steep hill at Winchelsea, Mrs Bowler detected trouble with the car's steering. The tyre had worked her before so she pulled up at the bottom of the hill to have a look. The tyre was partly deflated.

By now it was dark and Mrs Bowler went for help at a cottage near by. It took time to contact the rescue service and when she returned 30 minutes later, Aunt Flo was gone. Next morning her body was found floating in the River Brede, 500 yards from the car.

Some 14 months later Mrs Bowler, a respected teacher who did charity work and was a pillar of the Rye community — Mr Justice Wright this week described her as of "impeccable character" — was serving a life sentence for Aunt Flo's murder.

The Crown's case was that she was a "cold, callous and calculating" murderer who had pushed her aunt into the river. Mrs Bowler consistently protested her innocence but the case seemed so perfect.

There was a financial motive: the fees for the residential home were mounting and it looked as if Aunt Flo's flat would have to be sold to meet them. Mrs Bowler in Aunt Flo's will, although the music teacher did not know that.

She recalls her shock when she was arrested a week after Aunt Flo died: "I could not believe it. I just felt quite sick. They interrogated me and that was dreadful, absolutely dreadful... and I had been told by my solicitor not to say

anything because I would just tie myself up in knots so I just had to listen to all these terrible things and say 'no comment'.

Once under suspicion, anything she said took on a sinister meaning, she said. Some weeks elapsed while police continued their investigations. Then came the second shock of being charged with murder. Tipped off by her solicitor that this was about to happen, Mrs Bowler recalls that she started to shake.

When the police arrived, she told them: "It's all such a shock, especially as I'm innocent. How long will I be? Should she, she asked, take her shopping list? She was then on bail for a year before the trial.

She was not worried. "If you're innocent you believe in this great British justice system which has no failings whatsoever. I was always

start of a budding career as a professional musician, and her son, Simon. But they and many friends set about mounting a campaign for her release.

The crime had all the ingredients of an Agatha Christie murder story: the respectable middle-class teacher accused of murdering her defenceless old aunt. The small communities of Rye and Winchelsea were split those who knew the forthright teacher and had seen her attentive and loving care for Aunt Flo and her late sister Lil over many years could not believe her capable of murder. Others refused to believe the equally implausible alternative: that Aunt Flo, thought unable to walk more than a few steps unaided, could have shuffled 500 yards down the dark country lane from the car to the river and fallen in.

Angela Devlin, who with her husband, Tim, led the campaign for her release and has written a book on the case, says it was a "classic whodunnit, with all the elements of the murder mysteries on the shelves of the local library, read and re-read by the tuning masters and ge-jumping colonels who take tiffin in the chintzy tea rooms of Rye."



Florence Jackson: body was found in river

What made the case so hard for the defence, Mrs Devlin says, was partly Mrs Bowler's personality. The daughter of a Methodist solicitor, brought up in the tradition of maintaining a stiff upper lip, she had learnt to show fortitude and cope with whatever disasters befell her. It is the story, she says, of the "woman who would not cry."

A few months before Mrs Jackson's death, Mrs Bowler had suffered the untimely loss of her husband, a post office manager and local church warden, after a minor operation. She had shown the same stoicism then as when later told about Mrs Jackson. The police took her reaction to be guilt.

She could also be brusque and says Mrs Devlin: "Sheila was a great talker. Rye friends and acquaintances



Sheila Bowler spent 4½ years in prison after being found guilty in a case that had all the ingredients of an Agatha Christie tale

spoke fondly of her good deeds but admitted crossing the street to avoid her if they were in a hurry." She also made herself unpopular with the nursing staff at Aunt Flo's home, constantly complaining that their care was not up to standard. But she was of the old lady, saying "she could be very obstinate and independent but she was lovable and I got on with her."

Mrs Bowler herself was convinced that Mrs Jackson could not walk and told the police as much. "I said, 'there's no point looking beyond the bridge', [down towards the river where Mrs Jackson was found] because I knew she could not walk that far. But of course they insisted that to show I was trying to stop them finding her."

The guilty verdict, delivered on July 12, 1993, stunned her: "I could not believe I had

been convicted of a crime I had not committed." Some 4½ years in prison were to follow. "When those gates clang behind you you lose freedom, self-respect, confidence, everything."

Holloway Prison, she says, was the "saddest place I have ever been in. I was shocked at the number of youngsters... they were such a wreck, physically and mentally too, and most on drugs."

On her first night she was put into a four-bed room: "One woman was screaming out of the window, another throwing a chair around the room and a third screaming, 'Gimme a light!' I thought, this is a madhouse."

During the coming months she kept herself going with the thought of the campaign and her supporters outside. She received hundreds of letters: one friend wrote every

other day. She obtained prison jobs in the garden, in the library and best of all for her, in the chapel, giving her access to the piano. She also kept a diary. "Terrible lunch yesterday of fish which was covered with butter and very dry because we had come up very late from the gardens. Supper not much better: dried-up meat pieces, bean on hotplate from 3.15 to 4.15."

The diary, which formed part of Angela Devlin's book, also recorded her depression of depression almost unbearable. My mood swings are most unlike me. Will I ever get out of this hell hole? I think the worst emotion is loneliness, which is worse than boredom.

At times she met with hostility: "Bloody murderer," one inmate muttered at her, "I suddenly became very deaf,"

she says. But she also made friends and her personal welfare officer attended both her appeal and retrial. It was that backing that sustained her. "It was all the support... and my faith," she says. "I don't know how people manage without it. My mind and my thoughts were always outside, although my body was in there."

The worst thing about her incarceration, she says, was the loss of freedom and lack of trust from the prison officers. "They don't trust you at all — they are everlastingly suspicious and they play mind games with you."

She is not bitter, just angry. "I felt it would be wasting my energy to go round creating merry hell — I needed my energy to keep me going. I am," she admits, "quite a strong person — which is not good from a jury's point of

view. They want to see you cry."

When the Court of Appeal ordered a retrial last July, she was released on bail and returned to her home in Rye. It was a shock readjusting: she got lost at the shops and kept thinking she had to do things immediately "before I got locked in again."

Prison has made her more tolerant, she says, about offenders or "people who have fallen by the wayside". She no longer automatically condemns those sentenced by the court. "I also amazed myself how I managed to cope."

Back in Rye, she still thinks she did it. She knows she will have to live with that but insists: "I would never occur to me to harm anyone." As for what happened that night: "I think she must have walked, though I didn't think she could at the time."

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Atkinson accuser agrees to shake and make up in assault case

By TIM JONES

A MAGISTRATE yesterday persuaded a motorist who accused the Premiership football manager Ron Atkinson of assaulting him to settle the case with a handshake.

Mr Atkinson, 58, the manager of Sheffield Wednesday, faced a possible prison sentence or heavy fine if he had been convicted of common assault on Martin Player, 33, who had gestured at Mr Atkinson over his driving.

After listening to the evidence for 45 minutes at Birmingham Magistrates' Court, Bruce Morgan, the West Midlands, stipendiary magistrate, invited Mr Player to talk to his wife about whether he wanted the case to continue. "You have presumably made mistakes in your years of driving and been on the receiving end of gestures like that," he said. Mr Player agreed.

Mr Morgan added: "Is this one of those cases where you can go outside and shake hands and call it a day? Go outside and discuss it with your wife."

The proceedings were adjourned for 20 minutes before Mr Player, who admitted he had not expected the case to go so far, returned to accept the



Player won praise for a courageous decision

suggestion. Before dismissing the charge, Mr Morgan told Mr Atkinson: "If anything like this happens again, just rise above it and drive away."

He complimented Mr Player, from Olton, West Midlands, for his "right and courageous decision" and said: "Take the same advice I give my wife. Always drive with the door locked. If you had done that you would not be here today."

As Mr Morgan rose to

finish the proceedings, Mr Atkinson walked from the dock to shake Mr Player briefly by the hand with the words "well done". Mr Player, an insurance salesman who has two children, replied "cheers".

Mr Player, in evidence, said he had been driving his Vauxhall Cavalier in Birmingham when he noticed a blue Jaguar beside him in the right-hand lane. He said the driver was using a mobile telephone and did not appear to be concentrating. Then, he said, the driver without warning moved across his path.

"I was very annoyed. It was a totally inconsiderate piece of driving. I thought he was not concentrating because of the mobile phone. I shouted at him from within my car and made a gesture."

He said the car stopped and the driver got out. He realised it was Mr Atkinson. "He came towards me and looked very annoyed, as if in a rage. He hit the front panel of my car with his fist and then yanked open my car door and started to shout very loudly."

"He made some effort to apologise but after that he got hold of my hair and pulled me towards him forcibly and threatened to punch me. Then he pushed my head back and



Case dismissed: Ron Atkinson leaving court with his wife Margaret after shaking hands with his accuser

walked away. There was no physical injury but it hurt."

In a police statement read to the court, Mr Atkinson said: "I looked in the rear-view mirror and saw him mouthing and making rude gestures. I thought he was going to have an epileptic fit."

"I got out of my car to find out why he was ranting and raving. I said I was sorry for cutting him up but added I was not impressed with his

gestures and mouthing. I told him to cut that out." Mr Atkinson denied assaulting Mr Player.

Mr Player denied a suggestion by Desmond De Silva, QC, for Mr Atkinson, that he had exploited a brief encounter with a celebrity for his own ends.

After the case Mr Player left by a back door but Mr Atkinson emerged through the front entrance to face a crowd

of cameramen. Before leaving with his wife, Margaret, for a celebratory lunch he said: "I am very pleased with the result. The magistrate has shown a lot of common sense."

Asked whether Mr Morgan would make a good football referee, he replied: "No, he is too sensible."

Mr De Silva said: "This is the first time in my 33 years' experience I have encountered such an outcome. It was a

sensible way of resolving it." If Mr Atkinson, who pleaded not guilty, had been convicted he faced a possible sentence of up to 21 days in prison.

He returned to Sheffield Wednesday this season for the second time after spells as manager of Coventry City, Manchester United, Aston Villa, West Bromwich Albion and Atletico Madrid. He is also a television commentator on football.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Police take body of boy from undertaker

The grieving parents of a boy aged four had to postpone his funeral yesterday after police took his body from the undertaker's.

Ryan Hudson died last week after falling ill at school in March, Cambridgeshire. Police released the body before the cause of death had been determined and "repossessed" it while awaiting toxicology test results.

Shaun Hudson and Tracey Taylor discovered their son's body had gone only when friends went to view it.

Vases found

A pair of Meissen vases dating from the 1760s have been recovered during a police purge on crime in the North East. The vases, worth an estimated £100,000, were found during a raid on a house in Gateshead.

Good behaviour

A man was given a one-day sentence after keeping out of trouble while wanted for obstructing police and breaching punishments for burglary and deception. Shaun Galsworthy vanished from Gloucester in 1992.

Tin mine to shut

Europe's last tin mine, South Crofty in Cornwall, is to close after the Government's decision yesterday not to contribute about half of a £12 million rescue plan. About 200 jobs will go when the mine, near Redruth, closes on March 6.

Soldiers buried

Ten French soldiers believed to have been prisoners in the Napoleonic wars were finally laid to rest at a Roman Catholic ceremony at Southsea. Their remains were found by builders at Fareham, near Southampton, in December.

Cones amnesty

Police in Wiltshire have launched an amnesty for stolen traffic cones. Late-night revellers have taken 150, worth about £750. PC Mike Rose said: "We are asking people to hand them in at their police station."

I was called Bubbles, says golfer expelled in race row

By LYN JENKINS

A BRITISH Airways pilot expelled from a golf club for shouting an allegedly racist remark said he took no offence from being known to members by a name derived from his Greek origins, the High Court was told yesterday.

Christopher Lankey said he regarded the name, Bubbles, as an affectionate one and not as racist or abusive. "It is Cockney rhyming slang (bubble and squeak) for being Greek. I have always thought people use it as a term of endearment," he said.

Mr Lankey denied that shouting "out the cheating Irish bastard" as his sometime golfing partner Shane Roche collected an award at a prize-giving ceremony in 1995 was deliberately offensive. The remark was aimed at his handicap.

He said that rather than being a racist, he believed that



Lankey, left, said comments about Roche, his golfing partner, were not deliberately offensive

there were not enough Irish people. "What upsets me most is that there are not enough of them in the world."

Asked by Richard Spearman, for Ealing Golf Club, "That is a sentiment you express with these remarks?"



he replied: "Shane has called me far worse for my handicap."

The court was told of a catalogue of complaints about Mr Lankey's conduct and of two incidents of "ungentlemanly conduct" in relation to

women members. On one occasion when he cut through the course to retrieve a golfclub head cover, Angela Burridge, who was playing the 12th hole, shouted at him.

"She screamed at me to go away and go round by the path. She screamed and said 'this time I will make sure you are for the high jump,'" he said.

Asked why he did not go away so as not to be provocative, he said: "Provocation to Angela Burridge, as far as I'm concerned, is being alive."

In March 1991 he received a written warning saying members were entitled to a quiet drink at the bar without listening to him shouting and swearing and abusing everybody within earshot. Mr Lankey denied claims that he had headbutted a member.

Mr Spearman asked him if he had gone back to complain at the club that it must be watering down the beer after a

breathalyser test while driving his Porsche was negative. Mr Lankey replied: "No it was a joke — a week or two later."

Mr Lankey, 49, from Bayswater, West London, is seeking a declaration that the expulsion was null and void, plus damages for the loss of the pleasure of membership.

Dr Roche, a physician at St Giles' Hospital and St Mary's Hospital, Paddington, said his nine-year-old son had been

quite upset when he heard the remark at the prize-giving. He did not think the Irish remark was racist himself but discovered that other club members — including a fellow Irishman who wrote a letter of complaint — had taken offence and had to be considered.

Malcolm Gibson, the club's former general manager, said it was decided at first simply to admonish Mr Lankey severely for the remark since the club

captain, Tom Buchanan, was also facing disciplinary proceedings for even worse behaviour on the following evening when he was drunk and had sworn and been abusive to all prize winners.

"His disciplinary file was equally bad. We thought we would have to act evenhandedly to both. We did not want the stigma of the captain being expelled from the golf club."

The hearing continues.

Dear Arthritis People...

Dear Arthritis People:
I am nine years old and have Arthritis. I don't have it badly but it is very painful sometimes. At school I have just organised a fund and we have raised fifty five pounds and four pence. Every little bit of it is going to help charity. I hope it helps.
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Young or Old - THE PAIN'S THE SAME

China move paves way for Branson

FROM REUTER IN GENEVA

A BELATED decision by China to allow the Breitling Orbiter 2 to fly over its territory is expected to pave the way for Richard Branson in his attempt to circumnavigate the world by balloon.

The move came too late, however, for the Orbiter's three-man crew, including Andy Elson, the British flight engineer, to reconsider their flight course. The balloon was south of Calcutta yesterday and too far south of China to get back into the jet streams. Alan Noble, the Orbiter's flight director, said he expected the team to try

again next year. They are on track to beat a nine-day record for a non-stop flight, set in 1986, at 10am today.

Mr Noble said: "I'm certain the decision of the Chinese, although too late for us, will be good for other balloons. It came as a shock to be told we had permission when it was no use to us. But it will be useful to Branson and we wish him good luck."

Mr Branson is expected to set off from Morocco again soon. His Global Challenger balloon broke its moorings there in December but was recovered in Algeria.

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Irvine's image in urgent need of restoration

THE Lord Chancellor's latest gaffe illustrates a need to speed up his faltering efforts to recruit a high-flying communications director to restore his battered image.

The omens are not good. So far, after an extensive trawl through Whitehall, only seven civil servants have applied for the post, which offers a salary of £82,000.

Few relish the prospect of working for a man who, by his own admission, does not suffer fools gladly, thrives on confrontation, and is a workaholic. Lord Irvine of Lairg arrives at his office at 6.30am each day, and does not leave before 5pm. His officials are expected to follow the pace.

Labour MPs acknowledge that he is a brilliant lawyer but some are questioning whether he is too clever by half and fear that he has become a loose cannon.

Since arriving at the Lord Chancellor's Department, he has regularly pointed out that he considers himself far more influential than previous Lord Chancellors — with the exception of Cardinal Wolsey. Henry VIII's all-powerful Lord Chancellor, with whom he compared himself in an interview with *The Times*.

As the only unelected member of the Cabinet, Lord Irvine still has much to learn about politics, as he has discovered in the chamber, which has

Andrew Pierce and James

Landale on a troubling time for the Lord Chancellor

devised a new bloodsport — Irvine bating. He is being subjected, because of his high-handed manner, to the sort of cruel mockery unprecedented in the normally polite environs of the Upper House.

A barrage of uncharacteristic jokes were made at his expense during a debate on the Bill to incorporate the European Convention on Human Rights into British law.

Lord Simon of Glaisdale, a crossbencher, said: "We raised no objection when my noble and learned friend appeared to be trying on a cardinal's hat. It is only when he goes on to claim the triple tara of infallibility that we beg to demur."

Lord Longford said: "I have high and sincere esteem for the noble and learned Lord the Lord Chancellor, particularly since he compared himself to Cardinal Wolsey. In the Cath-

olic church, we genuflect in front of a cardinal."

Baroness Young said: "I recognise that in addressing the noble and learned Lord the Lord Chancellor, I am effectively addressing Cardinal Wolsey. Perhaps we should call him Your Eminence."

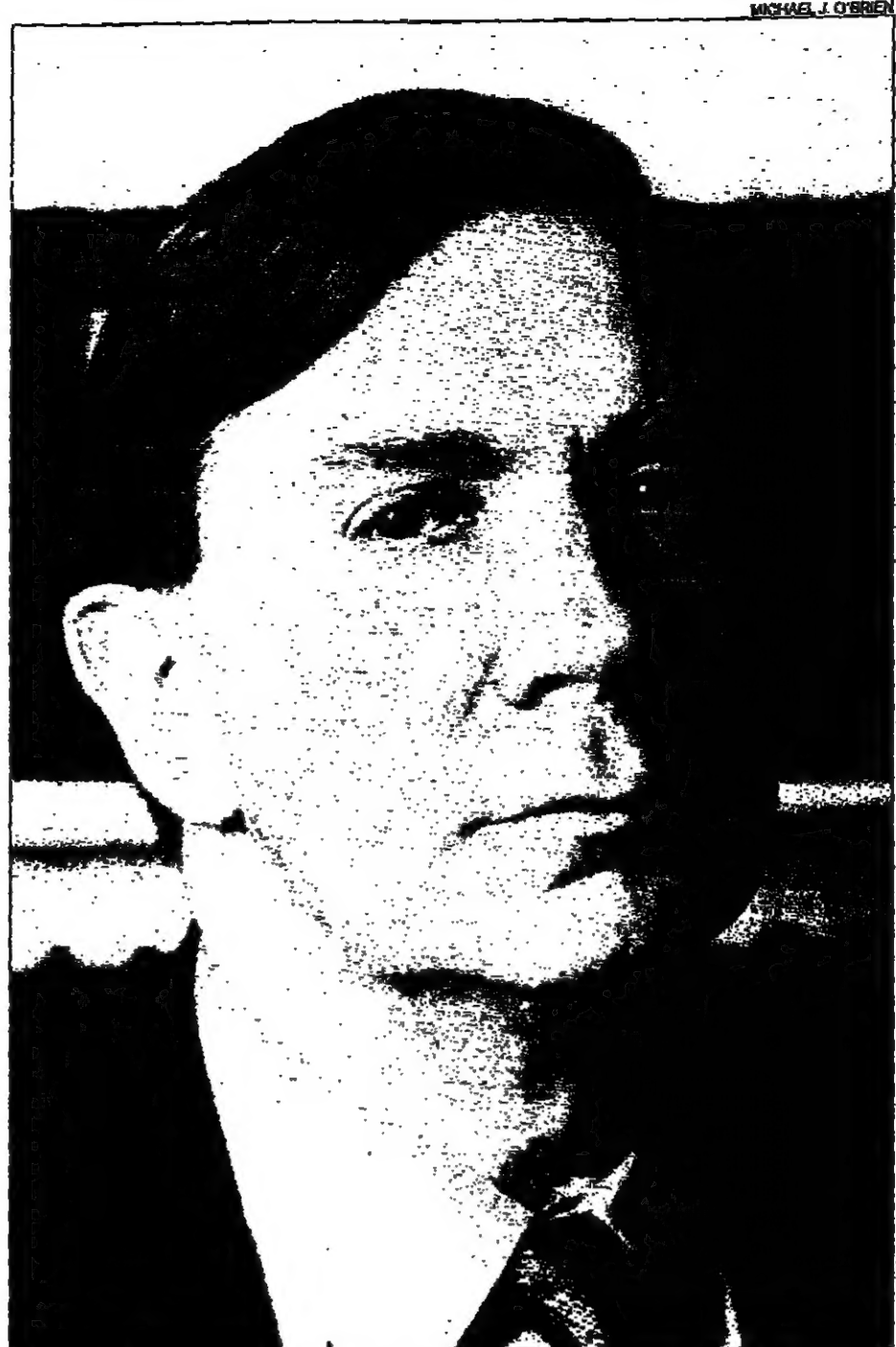
Lord Irvine was born in 1940 in Inverness, the son of a slater and a waitress. But after grammar school and Glasgow University, he went on to Cambridge and a brilliant career at the bar. Now even his friends describe him as an intellectual snob.

His widely expected elevation to the Cabinet was described as one of Tony Blair's most astute appointments. Having been Mr Blair's pupilmaster in Chambers, he remains his mentor today. They speak each day, to the chagrin of colleagues who resent his unrivalled influence or have been bruised by his combative technique in Cabinet committees, where he is acknowledged as a good chairman.

He chairs two Cabinet committees, three sub-committees, and is a member of four others. His predecessor, the affable Lord Mackay of Clashfern, served on none. The new communications post, which has caused wry amusement among some of his Cabinet colleagues, was invented by Lord Irvine to reflect the increased importance of his role in Government. He is the highest paid member of the Government, on £140,000 a year, and was the only Cabinet minister who took the full pay rise last year. He has reminded his critics in the past of the personal sacrifice involved in accepting high office. As a lawyer, he earned up to £500,000 a year.

But he is seen by the Opposition as one of the few weak links in the Cabinet. Only Harriet Harman, the Social Security Secretary, is regarded as more vulnerable by the Tories, who have had few genuine targets since May 1.

Leading article, page 20
Media Times, page 46



Lord Irvine: considers himself far more influential than previous Lord Chancellors

Lesson of Wolsey's fate

By MARK HENDERSON

THE rise and fall of Cardinal Wolsey, a 16th-century Lord Chancellor to whom Lord Irvine famously compared himself last year, may hold some valuable lessons for the present occupant of the post.

Like Irvine, Wolsey was a self-made man who found his way to the Woolsack through his position as mentor to a younger but more powerful figure. Irvine, the son of a slater, was appointed to the office by his former pupil in chambers, Tony Blair, while Wolsey, the son of a butcher,

found influence with Henry VIII while chaplain to his father, Henry VII.

Wolsey's downfall was the fate of an able and influential statesman whose overbearing arrogance and extravagance alienated first his fellow courtiers, and ultimately Henry VIII himself. Ostentatious spending, flaunted influence and haughty self-importance were not qualities that endeared the Lord Chancellor to colleagues or King.

While his diplomatic failure was the immediate cause

of his downfall, Wolsey's predilection for amassing power and wealth second only to the King's left him in a vulnerable position. He found himself charged with *praemunire*, an offence second only to treason in seriousness that involved "usurping the King's sovereign powers in his realm", pleaded guilty and gave up his seal of office to Sir Thomas More in 1530. Arrested on charges of treason on November 4, the Cardinal died while travelling to meet the King.

We should not have to crawl cap in hand, say editors

By CAROL MIDDLEY, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE press and MPs joined Lord Wakeham in opposing the principle of prior restraint yesterday, which they said would result in newspaper editors crawling cap in hand to the watchdog and asking for permission to print their stories.

Lord Wakeham, chairman of the Press Complaints Commission, said that the system — enabling people to ask the commission to stop stories being published which apparently invaded their privacy — cast the commission in the role of censor. "Deciding the information the public should and should not have."

In a letter to Chris Smith, the Culture Secretary, he warned him that prior restraint could only be used by public figures who knew that they were being investigated — namely public figures who should be under scrutiny. "It would be of no practical use to ordinary people and is therefore a device which the public should look upon only with scepticism," he wrote.

"Many stories — and we can all think of high-profile examples — have begun with what appeared to be an intrusion into privacy. Many of them have finished up exposing matters of corruption or hypocrisy that it was in the public interest to expose."

He said that imposing fines on newspapers would turn the PCC into a quasi-legal body not geared to the needs of ordinary people. "I am quite clear that powers of censorship would make the system impossible to run — and it is not one that, as a democrat, I would ever want to run."

However, Andrew Marr, former Editor of *The Independent*, said newspapers that breached the code should be heavily fined, and editors who transgressed should be fired by their proprietors. But he dismissed the idea of prior restraint as "a bird that would never fly". He said: "You can't have editors creeping off to judges and saying 'Please Sir may I publish this?'" He

defended the Robin Cook story, saying: "You might think the story about his mistress and his secretary is relatively trivial, but it's politics. You can't have a law which says you can't get into the private lives of politicians."

Bob Sutcliffe, president of the Guild of Editors and editor of the *Cambridge Evening News*, said: "Lord Irvine's latest pronouncements are deeply worrying. Prior restraint is simply a softer phrase for censorship."

"Judges, like all politicians, are not the people to make ethical judgments, that is for editors within a system of self-regulation. We have a tough new code of practice, brought in since the Robin Cook revelations."

"It's understandable that the Lord Chancellor says the Government will not legislate on privacy — that would be deeply embarrassing: with ministers being accused of protecting themselves. But, if they really believe in press freedom, they should be concerned about the dangers of leaving it to judges. We could finish up with a privacy law by the back door."

Chris Soley, chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, said he had doubts about prior restraint because it was a form of censorship. He advocated a press freedom law linked to a requirement that newspapers did not harass individuals and that their reports were accurate.

Mr Soley told BBC Radio 4's *Today* programme that the story of the Home Secretary's son selling cannabis and a recent story by the *News of the World* alleging that a Tory MP's daughter was a prostitute were "clear breaches of the code", which aimed to protect children of famous people.

Michael Fabricant, a Tory MP on the Culture, Media and Sport Committee, agreed in principle with Lord Irvine but said that judges should not be able to intervene to stop an investigation.

THE HUMAN RIGHTS BILL

THE Human Rights Bill incorporates the European Convention on Human Rights into domestic law, allowing people to enforce their rights in British courts rather than taking action in Strasbourg. (Frances Gibb writes). The convention is a statement of civil and political rights drawn up after the Second World War. Many of the rights in the convention are not specified in English law, such as the right to a private life, the right to education,

the right to marry and have a family and the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. The convention contains the right to freedom of expression, and also the right to privacy. The present dispute between the Government and the media is about how far the Bill will curb press freedom. The Government has ruled out creating a statutory privacy law but it admits that over time judges will develop a privacy law, case by case.

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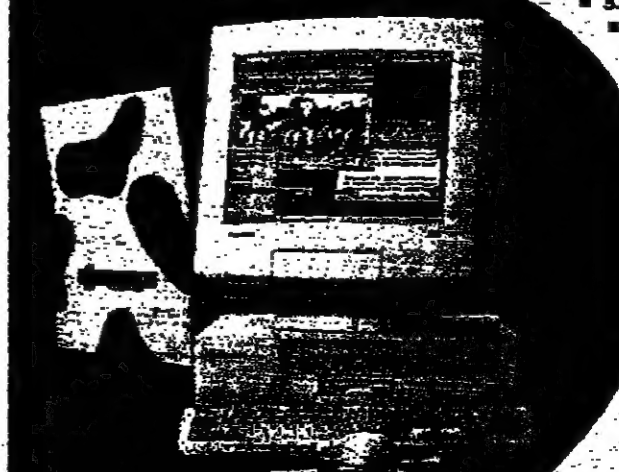
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Temptation should stay in prayer, says bishop

By RUTH GLEDHILL, RELIGION CORRESPONDENT

A BISHOP has broken ranks with fellow prelates and spoken out in defiance of plans to remove the word "temptation" from the Lord's Prayer.

The Right Rev Peter Norrish, Bishop of Norwich, plans to argue against the new modern-language version of the prayer at the Church of England's General Synod.

He is understood to be supported by at least a dozen other bishops in his opposition to the new Lord's Prayer. The laity and some clergy are also expected to object to the liturgists' plans when the synod meets at Church House, Westminster, next week.

The change has come about because the Church is revising its services in time for the

millennium, when the widely-disliked 1549 *Alternative Service Book* expires. The liturgical commission is recommending that the new communion service has a modern Lord's Prayer alongside a traditional version.

The new prayer deletes "Lead us not into temptation", which has been used since Henry VIII decreed it in 1549, following the form of the prayer in Tyndale's translation of the Greek testament in 1525. The liturgists have substituted the line: "Save us from the time of trial." The word "trespass" has also become "sin", and the pronoun "thy" when referring to God has been changed to "your". The liturgists believe the new version is a more accurate translation of the original, which first appears in Greek in Matthew's and Luke's gospels in slightly different versions.

Bishop Norrish said: "People will justify the change by arguing that no one knows the Lord's Prayer any more, but that is wrong. The idea of temptation is perfectly comprehensible. The time of trial immediately makes a person think of law courts."

The Rev Stephen Trotter, a member of the synod and the Prayer Book Society, which promotes the 1662 *Book of Common Prayer*, said: "One of the few things we have in common as churches is a traditional language Lord's Prayer. It will cause unhelpful division and confusion if we change to a modern language version. Most people do not expect to be tried, but they do expect to be tempted."

According to today's *Church Times*, a postal survey by a curate in Cambridgeshire suggests most laity prefer the traditional Lord's Prayer, with clergy divided.



The Hampshire police car that ended up in a barber's shop in Portsmouth. The driver fractured his skull

Crash-prone police seek lessons

AFTER an embarrassing spate of car crashes, a police force is asking its chief constable to provide officers with driving lessons (Daniel McGroarty writes).

In the 18 months Hampshire police have been driving their fleet of 36 turbo-charged BMWs, there have been 19 accidents. One driver fractured his skull when he lost control of his car and

it plunged through the window of a barber's shop in Portsmouth. Others answering emergency calls ended up with their cars in ditches or walls. John Hoddinott, the Chief Constable, has commissioned an urgent review of the training his drivers receive.

Alan Gordon, chairman of the Hampshire branch of the Police Feder-

ation, said that the force had only a handful of scrapes when they drove Ford Sierras but since acquiring the BMWs "there has been a marked increase in the number of accidents, and we're not talking about bending a bumper in the police station car park". We are talking to each other about how best to sort this.

Suspicion over the fairest of them all

By DAMIAN WHITWORTH

WOMEN in the South of England seem to have a problem getting in touch with their roots, a survey revealed yesterday. A suspiciously high number claim to be natural blondes.

Across the country, 16 per cent of the women questioned said they were natural blondes but the figure rose to 24 per cent in the South. The findings were made during an examination of the market for hair colourants.

The colour of your hair, whether it is light or dark, does tend to be a perception, "a spokeswoman" for Muntel,

which conducted the research, said. "People sometimes wish it was different."

Sales of hair colourants rose last year by 23 per cent to a total of £125 million. Just under a third of women use a home hair colourant with the North West topping the league table of purchasers. Among users, Londoners appear to fret most over their colouring, with 7 per cent reaching for the bottle at least once a month.

In Wales the home perm is queen, with 14 per cent of women relying on their curlers.

Cricketer's death a cry for help

By PAUL WILKINSON

THE death of David Bairstow, the former England cricketer, might have been a cry for help, a coroner decided yesterday.

Mr Bairstow, 46, had consulted a psychiatrist about depression, and only weeks before he was found hanging at the family home he had taken an overdose of tablets. However, he had told his doctor he was not trying to kill himself.

An inquest at Harrogate, North Yorkshire, was told that the former Yorkshire wicket-keeper had been suffering from stress. His wife, Janet, has cancer and he was due to appear in court on a drink-

driving charge after a crash in which he seriously injured his left arm. Mr Bairstow had two children, Jonathan, 8, and Rebecca, 7.

In the hours before his death on January 5, Mr Bairstow, who had been married twice, had been drinking in at least two public houses.

Recording an open verdict, Jeremy Cave, the coroner, said that he was not satisfied that the cricketer had intended to kill himself. "It is a cliché but he had described taking a previous overdose as a cry for help. My own feeling is that this is what this was."

Judge tells rapist he is most evil man he has met

By PAUL WILKINSON

A JUDGE yesterday described a rapist who attacked a pregnant woman at knifepoint as the most evil human being he had met.

David Cliffe's 24-year-old victim, who was five months pregnant, suffered numerous injuries during the 60-minute ordeal. She escaped by jumping naked from her first-floor bedroom window.

Bradford Crown Court was told that Cliffe, who had a previous conviction for raping an 80-year-old wheelchair-bound woman, had become aroused after listening to adult chat lines.

Judge Alastair McCallum jailed Cliffe, 33, for life. He ordered that Cliffe serve a minimum of 18 years.

Cliffe had admitted two charges of rape and one of wounding. Andrew Dallas, for the prosecution, said the attack happened after the single woman returned to her home in Dewsbury, West Yorkshire, in the early hours of November 2. Her two children were staying with their grandmother.

During the night Cliffe broke in and unlocked the front door so he could make a quick escape. He turned off the electricity and cut the telephone wire. The woman woke up to find him bending over her bed, armed with a kitchen knife. He seized her by the neck and forced her on to her knees. She blacked out and Cliffe then repeatedly raped her and carried out other serious sexual offences.

Afterwards, while Cliffe looked for a cigarette, she leapt naked from the window, cutting her feet on broken glass and fracturing a heel bone. Cliffe was arrested two days later after police found his credit card in the woman's home.

The court was told that her baby was unharmed, but her long-term relationship with the father of the child had ended because of the attack.

Tomorrow
in the
nine section
SATURDAY
TIMES

HEALING



First in a
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THE TIMES FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6 1998



A kingfisher dives for a minnow, then regains its riverbank ledge. Cleaner rivers are encouraging a return of the bird, which can spot a small fish from 30 yards. Photographs: Charlie Hamilton James

The kingfisher returns to dazzle Britain's riverbanks

By MICHAEL HORNBY
COUNTRYWIDE CORRESPONDENT

FOR anyone who has never seen the flash of iridescent blue or emerald green of a kingfisher darting from a river bank, there is good news. Cleaner rivers and more sensitive management of bank vegetation are encouraging

a gradual comeback for Britain's most brilliantly coloured birds. Kingfishers are still scarce in many parts of England and Wales than they were 25 years ago but in Scotland they are returning. An increase in their numbers on the River Clyde has been put down to cleaning of the river in the 1970s and more pairs

have been nesting on the Tay and in the Great Glen, where few or none have been recorded. Kingfishers need clean, shallow, slow-moving freshwater, with thriving numbers of small fish on which to feed, and vertical banks of soft mud in which to dig their tunnel-like nests. The iridescent beauty of the

birds, whose total population in Britain is put at no more than 3,500 to 5,500 pairs, is celebrated in a new collection of photographs published this week. The pictures were taken by Charlie Hamilton James, an award-winning photographer who works regularly as a wildlife

History Unit, based in Bristol. In it he explains that the kingfisher's hallmark plumage is the result of a complex structure in the layers of its feathers which filters out certain colours, reflecting only blue. The bird can also appear to be a rich emerald green, with only a slight change in the angle on which light falls.

They are able to spot small fish such as minnows and sticklebacks from 30 yards away. "They can also deal with refraction, where light is bent as it enters the water, giving objects in the water the appearance of being in a slightly different location," Mr Hamilton James writes. "They must correct the

refraction as they need to be totally accurate when diving: this is probably learnt during the first few weeks after leaving the nest." Kingfishers, which only weigh an ounce, breed between March and August, with the female usually laying five to seven eggs. □ Kingfishers by Charlie Hamilton James (Collin Baxter, £8).

Twitchers wing their way in wake of rare starling

ONE flight to the Isles of Scilly, by a bird never recorded in Britain before, has led to a dozen other flights a day as hundreds of bird-watchers pack into the nine-seater planes on the mainland. The Spotless Starling is virtually identical to its native cousin but its rarity here makes it irresistible to "twitchers". *Sternus unicolor* is usually found around the Mediterranean and is common in Spain and Portugal. Despite its name, its winter plumage does feature spots, although they are smaller than those of the north European species. The bird's appearance among the chimney-pots on the island of St Mary's this week has triggered a minor tourist boom. At this time of year, Skybus would usually send its planes to St Mary's three or four

**A nine-seater
airbus is having
to put on extra
flights. Simon
de Bruxelles
joins the rush**

times a day. Now it is running up to ten extra flights a day. "They all want to fly out, see the bird and fly back in the evening," said Skybus's Mike Vigar at Land's End airport. "Whoever spotted this bird first can have a pint on us." Chris Harbard, spokesman for the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, said: "This must be one of the most difficult birds to spot and

identify because in a flock of starlings it would look almost indistinguishable. I can only imagine that some bored bird-watcher took the time and trouble to examine the size of the spots." He said of the rush of twitchers: "In the front of the queue there will be people in the absolute top echelons of bird-watchers who will have, or will be approaching, the holy grail of 500 species on their British list. "It doesn't matter that they might have seen this bird everywhere when they were on holiday in Spain. The important thing is that it is in this country and they can't take the risk that one of their friends will add it to their list and they won't." Steve Rogers, a bird-watcher who runs a binocular shop in Truro, made a successful visit to St Mary's on Wednesday. "I would reckon that about 1,500 of the country's keenest twitchers will have to see this bird," he said. "It's like a stampede. To see it is one of the highlights of my twitching career. Scilly is very popular with twitchers but the season is usually in autumn and spring. At this time of year, to get a 'first time in Britain' is remarkable." The rush has not meant extra business for all the island's traders. At the bakery, Terry Parsons said: "The bird is performing very well, exposing itself to the bird-watchers. We have had a bit of an



The Spotless Starling, common in Portugal and Spain, had made a first recorded visit to Britain

increase in trade, people popping in for a coffee or a bite to eat but they are not hanging around. "I heard there were a crowd who came over on the helicopter, went and saw the bird for 10 or 15 minutes, then flew back again. Perhaps if the bird was playing a bit more hard to spot, we'd do better." The immature male specimen shows no desire to abandon its new home. In the binocular shop Mr Rogers said: "It might migrate back later, fall to a bird of prey or get eaten by a cat. There are a lot of cats on St Mary's."

Overfishing turns seas into marine junkyard

By NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

THE world's fish catches are declining in quality and the seas are in danger of becoming a marine junkyard, scientists say.

A new study has shown that the worldwide catch is shifting towards lower-quality fish, instead of long-lived fish at the top of the food chain, as the ecosystem of the oceans is impoverished by over-exploitation.

The short-term result may be an increase in catches because there are more of these lesser-quality fish but if the trend continues all that will be left is the lowest form of life — plankton.

The study, published in *Science* by a team led by Daniel Pauly of the University of British Columbia, examines the "trophic level" of the fish species caught over the past 45 years. The trophic level is the position occupied by each species in the food chain, with plankton representing level one at the bottom and predators such as cod and haddock

GOLDEN OLDIE

A goldfish named Tish may be the world's oldest. Its owners, pensioners Hilda and Gordon Hand, from Thirsk, North Yorkshire, say their son won it at a fair in July 1956. The recognised world-record holder, named Fred, died in Worthing in 1980, aged 41. A spokesman for *The Guinness Book of Records* said: "We have written to the Hands asking for more documentation." Mrs Hand said: "Tish spends a bit more time on the bottom of the bowl than he used to but he is still pretty lively."

at level four or higher. A total of 220 species were classified and their catch examined between 1950 and 1994. Over that period the average trophic level of the fish caught fell from 3.3 to 3.1. The trend was particularly appar-

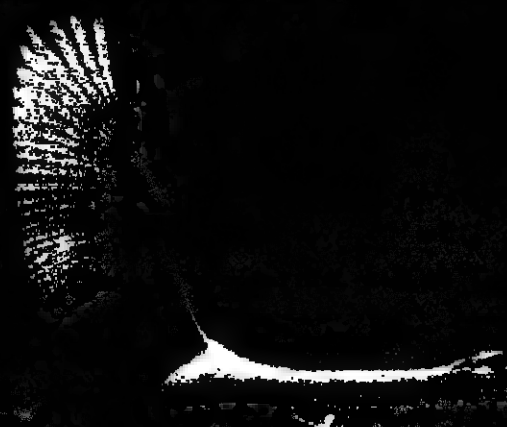
ent in the northeast Atlantic. If it continues, Dr Pauly says, "we might end up with a marine junkyard dominated by plankton".

Although there are more fish in the lower trophic levels, the statistics show that that does not mean a sustained increase in catches. The reason, Dr Pauly says, is that commercial removal of those at the top of the food chain gives their competitors a chance to expand. In the Black Sea there has been a huge increase in jellyfish as their economically valuable competitors have been removed by fishermen.

The survey results, he says, are further evidence of over-fishing. "The trends are unsustainable," he says. "It is likely the continuation of present trends will lead to widespread fisheries collapses."

The answer may be to define certain areas of the oceans as no-fishing zones, a plan backed by the British fishing industry. This enables the balance between predators and prey to be re-established.

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Allies plan 200 air raids daily

THE Pentagon is planning a sustained air campaign to destroy key military installations in Iraq if President Saddam Hussein fails to allow unconditional access to United Nations weapons inspectors.

Despite congressional calls for an even tougher strike strategy, to bring down Saddam, military planners in Washington are working on an initial plan that would target Republican Guard units, Defence Ministry sites and bunkers used for the manufacture of chemical and biological weapons.

What officials describe as a very heavy bombing campaign is designed to force the Iraqi leader to bend to the international will and allow the UN Special Commission (Unsc) teams unfettered access to presidential palaces and other storage and weapons sites. America and Britain would pursue a campaign of 200 strikes a day for four days.

In the long term, assuming that Baghdad offers no resistance, America has plans to reconstitute more effective weapons inspections teams and is aiming to expand the no-fly zone to prevent Iraqi flights over the entire country.

A wider strategy, which Madeleine Albright, the US

Saddam's troops face relentless bombing, writes

Tom Rhodes in Washington

Secretary of State, offered querulous Arab states last week and one that will be reinforced by William Cohen, the Defence Secretary, during his tour of the Middle East starting on Sunday, is that the US hopes to weaken Saddam's security apparatus and power base as well as his ability to threaten neighbouring states.

Ms Albright made clear during her visit that Washington would not support the lifting of sanctions against Iraq until Saddam either introduces a democratic regime or has been replaced.

The attacks are expected to start in about two weeks; until then, diplomatic efforts by the US Administration, Britain and other influential countries such as Russia and France are expected to continue.

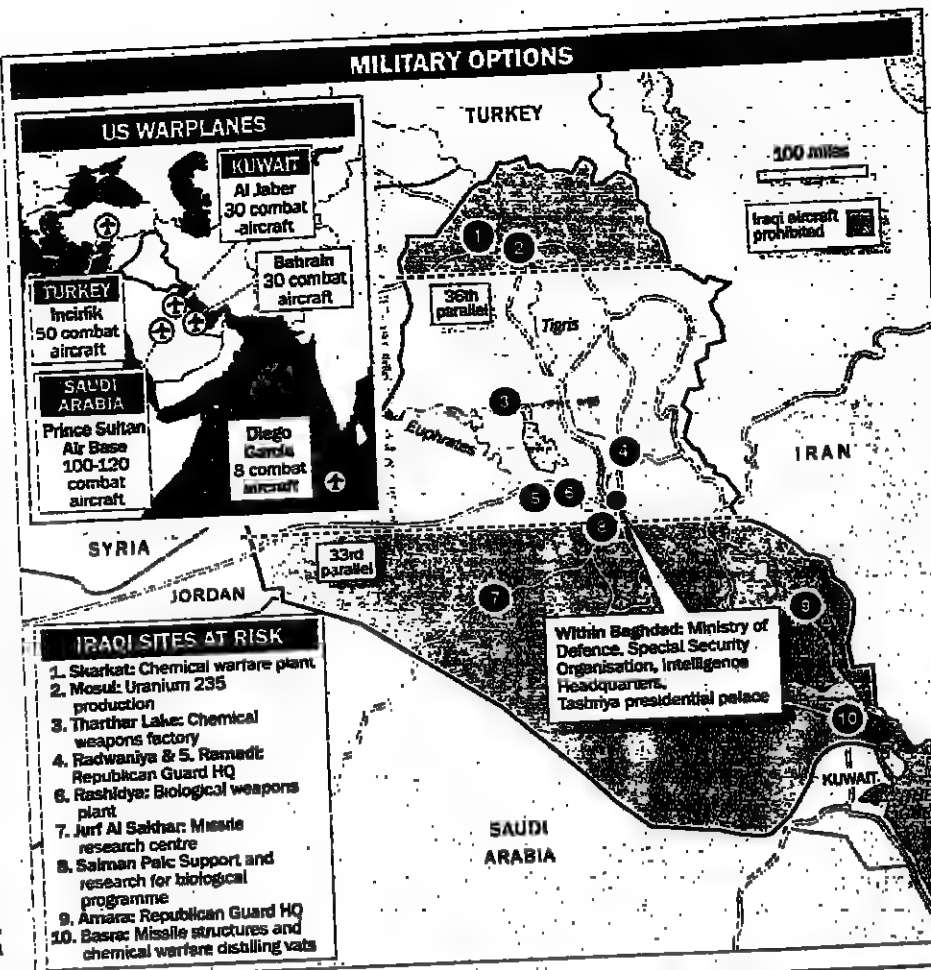
Senior national security aides privately are pessimistic

that Saddam will pull back from the brink as he did in November. They are also faced with a public that supports air strikes, has no stomach for a repeat of the Gulf War and believes any attack should result in the end of Saddam's regime. A recent poll indicated that 68 per cent of Americans believe the Iraqi leader should be toppled by military intervention. Many in the Middle East are also wary that an attack should not enhance the Baghdad regime as the Gulf War did in 1991.

Leading Republicans and senior members of the foreign policy establishment have joined in calling for a much tougher battle plan to include the possibility of ground troops, Iraq's expulsion from the UN, the indictment of Saddam as a war criminal and the blockading of Basra to halt illicit oil exports.

Trent Lott, the Republican Senate majority leader, said that until Saddam was removed any control over regional stability. There was no point in putting Saddam "back in his cage and then have him back out in six months".

For the moment, however, Washington has little option but to pursue its air campaign.



Blair anxious to explain why force is needed

TONY BLAIR believes that the British public must be persuaded and convinced of the necessity for military action against Iraq before any final decisions are taken. This reflects a subtle, but important, shift in the British Government's tactics and rhetoric over the past week.

The Prime Minister argues that there are big differences in public opinion on either side of the Atlantic. Whereas in America the majority of the public favours strong action, and according to a new poll says it will support the use of force to overthrow President Saddam Hussein, the British appear much less belligerent. Therefore, in the Downing Street view, the public has to be educated about the need for action over the next two or three weeks while the build-up of forces continues in the Gulf and diplomatic efforts are pursued.

Some of Mr Blair's advisers were concerned earlier this week about the criticism in Britain of his description of Saddam last Saturday as an "evil dictator". They were worried that this might sound too belligerent. The Blair camp is aware of the criticism that Margaret Thatcher faced in 1986, including from within her own Cabinet, over the decision to allow American planes to fly from British bases to bomb Libya.

Mr Blair and his advisers decided that the next couple of weeks, before any military action can be taken, should be used not just for intensive diplomacy but also for a high-profile educational campaign to prepare the public for the case to use force, if necessary.

This shift in tactics has been marked by the release on Wednesday of the Foreign

RIDDELL ON POLITICS

Office dossier about Iraq's build-up of chemical and biological weapons, and its nuclear ambitions. Mr Blair repeatedly highlighted the growing danger from Iraqi weapons of mass destruction in his television interviews yesterday. He argued that Saddam was an actual "threat to world peace".

Mr Blair has been careful to present military action as a last resort, more in sorrow than in anger, and he has emphasised that the presence of both America and Britain is still a diplomatic solution. He has said that the threat of military action is "not made" or "a test of international will".

The British Government has been very careful to emphasise that the objective of any military action should be to secure compliance with successive United Nations resolutions about full inspection of Iraqi sites where weapons of mass destruction may be under development.

Mr Blair and other ministers have carefully emphasised that military action would not be aimed at getting rid of Saddam, however welcome that might be as a by-product. Nonetheless, Mr Blair has left no doubt of his belief that the diplomatic initiatives being pursued by Russia and France are unlikely to succeed, and the international community has to emphasise that force will be used within a defined period, probably a couple of weeks, to fulfil the aims of the UN resolution.

PETER RIDDELL

Paris rejects any role in armed response

FROM SUSAN BELL

FRANCE

FRANCE does not intend to take part in any military action against Iraq, and will not provide support. Hubert Vedrine, the French Foreign Minister, said yesterday.

He told Europe 1 radio: "France is trying to obtain a solution by diplomatic means. I have not given up hope that we will succeed." Mr Vedrine said that there had been the first signs of flexibility from Iraq on giving access to United Nations weapons inspectors, but that that was "not enough".

According to *Le Monde*, Paris was still waiting for the results of Wednesday's two-hour meeting between Bertrand Dufour, the French

ambassador, and President Saddam Hussein. Mr Dufour, who left Paris for Baghdad on Monday after a briefing from President Chirac, had been due to return to France on Wednesday night but extended his stay in order to meet Tariq Aziz, the Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister.

Mr Vedrine said in the Senate that a military strike against Iraq would "inflict serious loss of human life without challenging Saddam's power". Force risked creating a shockwave throughout the Middle East just when outside countries, particularly America, had shown their impotence in the Israeli-Palestinian peace process.

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Yeltsin: confident of solution

Yeltsin will not allow attack

FROM RICHARD BRESTON IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT Yeltsin, predicting yesterday that the Iraq crisis would be resolved peacefully, said confidently he would not allow America to use force against Baghdad.

RUSSIA

The Kremlin leader said Russia was building an international consensus against airstrikes and hinted that Britain may yet come round to Moscow's view.

Speaking to Italian journalists ahead of a visit to Rome, Mr Yeltsin said he was preoccupied "day and night" with averting a Gulf conflict and was convinced his efforts would be rewarded.

"I am an optimist," he said. "We must not allow a strike by force, not American strike, and we will not allow it. I told Clinton this."

"One cannot say with confidence that the situation concerning Iraq is all right, and no speech is possible. But the tension is beginning to decline."

Saddam 'to release all Arab prisoners'

FROM MICHAEL THEODOROU IN NICOSIA

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein last night reportedly ordered the immediate release of all Arab prisoners in an attempt to rally regional support. It was unclear whether the amnesty included hundreds of Kuwaitis missing since Iraq's 1990 invasion and occupation of the emirate.

Baghdad denies holding them. France and Russia, which oppose the use of force against Iraq, said their envoys sent to Baghdad to pursue a diplomatic solution had made good progress. But while Saddam was edging towards a compromise, there was no sign that he was preparing for a genuine climbdown. He appeared to be holding out for an easing of United Nations sanctions in return for opening presidential palaces to inspection, a proposal itself hedged by conditions unacceptable to Washington and London.

The amnesty was announced after Saddam held talks in Baghdad with Esmat Abdel-Meguid, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, who has said that the use of force against Iraq would be unacceptable. Saddam also met Imad Cem, the Turkish Foreign Minister.

Iraq gave no details of how many prisoners would be freed or their nationalities. The decision covered all convicted prisoners and all those facing charges, the Iraqi news agency said.

Last month, Saddam released 59 Jordanian prisoners in an effort to win over public opinion in Jordan which, although normally sympathetic to Iraq, was angered by the execution of four young Jordanians who were accused of smuggling car spares worth a few hundred pounds.

BAGHDAD

In another sign that Saddam was preparing to continue a policy of brinkmanship, the Iraqi parliament said it would not meet again to discuss diplomatic initiatives until next week. Whether Iraq backs down or remains defiant may emerge in parliament, as Saddam invariably uses it as a rubber-stamp institution.

The Iraqi armed forces were on maximum alert, hospitals were told to conserve blood and senior officers and Baath party officials in the restive Shia south of the country were told to withdraw their families in case of an insurrection if the country were attacked, according to dissidents.

Meanwhile, Saddam's call for a million volunteers for a civilian force was reportedly being largely ignored.

Kuwait City: Robin Cook, the Foreign Secretary, expressed his "deep sympathy" to the relatives of those 600 people removed from Kuwait at the end of the Gulf War and still missing (Michael Binyon writes). Kuwait is deeply sceptical that Saddam is ready to release prisoners, having heard no word of them for seven years despite repeated Red Cross and other inquiries. Many in Kuwait assume that they are dead.

Matthew Parris, page 20
Leading article, page 21



Israeli infantry in armoured personnel carriers train in the Jordan Valley yesterday. In the Jerusalem suburb of Mevasseret Zion, police were called when an angry crowd stormed an anti-germ warfare distribution centre and began stealing gas masks, which are in short supply

Cook wins backing for big punitive strike

FROM MICHAEL BINYON IN KUWAIT CITY

BRITAIN

ROBIN COOK yesterday won vital Saudi backing for allied preparations to confront President Saddam Hussein and a warning from the Saudi Royal Family that the Iraqi leader faced "dire consequences" unless he backed down.

Although he neither sought nor received a promise of military help or the use of Saudi bases, Mr Cook was assured that Saudi Arabia would hold Saddam responsible if the West

launched airstrikes against Iraq. Prince Saud al-Faisal, the Foreign Minister, said after talks with Mr Cook that both sides agreed on the necessity of Iraq's unconditional and immediate compliance with the United Nations resolutions. "They constitute the only way to end the sufferings of the Iraqi people," the Prince said.

Mr Cook, delighted that he appeared to have won an even more resounding endorsement than Made-

leine Albright, the American Secretary of State who was here on Monday, insisted that Britain would continue an intensive search for a diplomatic solution, "but Saddam must not underestimate our resolve", he said.

Mr Cook also made clear that the allied strategy in any military strike would be a massive bombardment that would so cripple Saddam's forces, on which he relied to stay in power, that a revolt would succeed in overthrowing him. British officials will not outline targeting or strategy, but say that all Gulf countries have rejected

pinprick attacks that leave Saddam unharmed, and want to see him removed from power.

The Foreign Secretary confronted persistent questioning here on why the West was ready to take action against Iraq but not against Israel's rejection of international agreements. He said: "I have repeatedly condemned the Israeli Government for obstructing the peace process. In particular, we have condemned the expansion of settlements by [Benjamin] Netanyahu and the obstruction of movement of the Palestinian people."

Killer spores blown on the wind

BY NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

ANTHRAX is deadly and persistent, and a little goes a long way. When a very small amount of anthrax spores — perhaps no more than a few thousandths of a gram — escaped from a Soviet biological warfare plant in 1979, they killed 96 people downwind. Sheep grazing 30 miles away also died.

The anthrax agent is a rod-shaped bacterium, *Bacillus anthracis*, which forms spores easily carried by the wind. The

BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

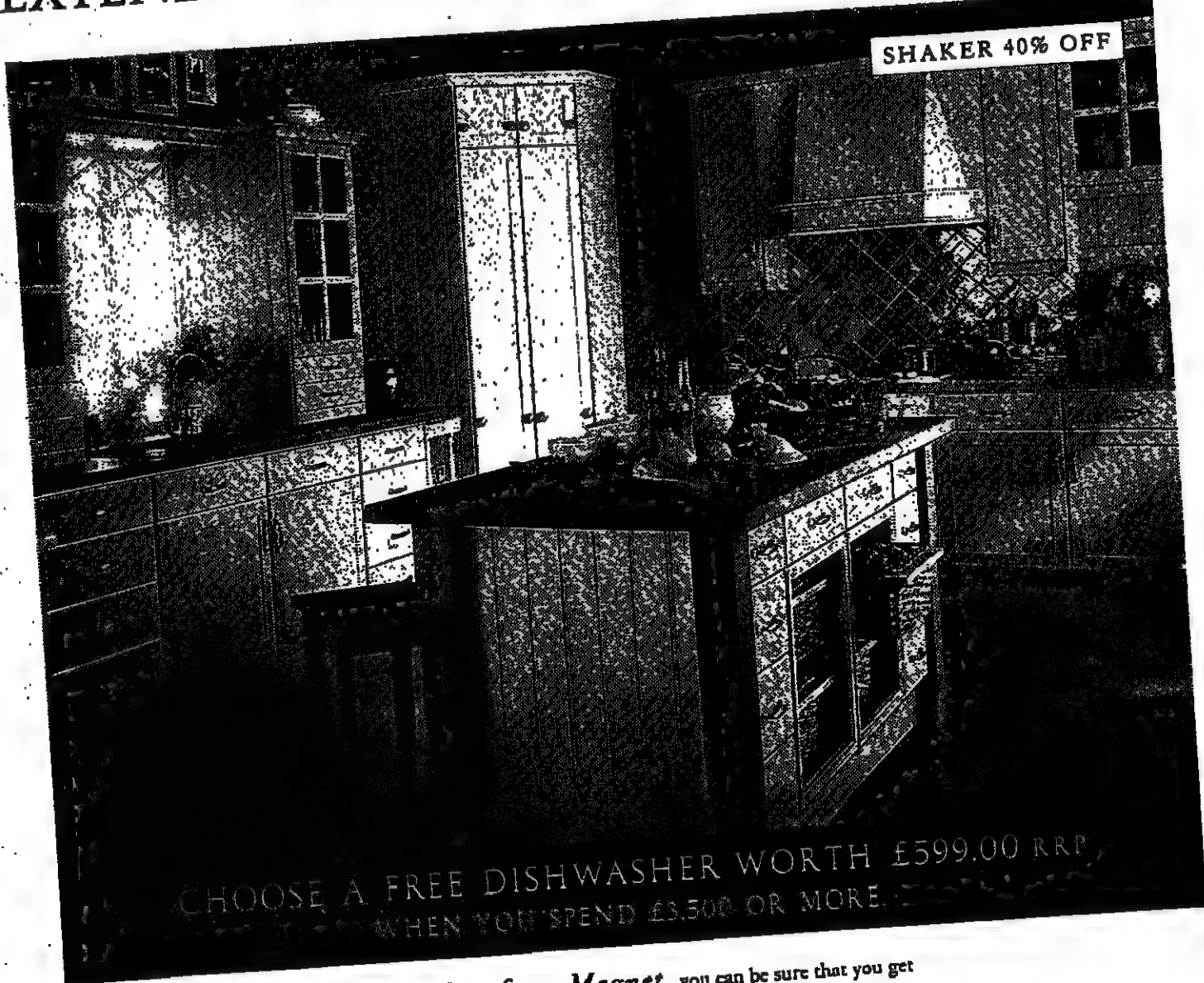
infective dose is so small that one gram of anthrax, containing billions of spores, is enough in principle to kill ten million people.

Inhaled into the lungs, the bacillus causes a flu-like infection combined with breathlessness, headache, shortness of breath, cough and upper respiratory congestion. Symptoms appear in two to three days and develop into lung haemorrhages and breathing difficulties

that are invariably fatal unless treated with antibiotics, such as penicillin or tetracycline. A vaccination can provide protection.

Neither vaccines nor antibiotics are likely to be available to any Iraqis exposed to anthrax spores released from storage areas after a US attack. Since the spores are living organisms, only moderate temperatures are needed to kill them, and the US believes that its specially designed bombs will be effective. But short of real-life tests, it is impossible to be certain.

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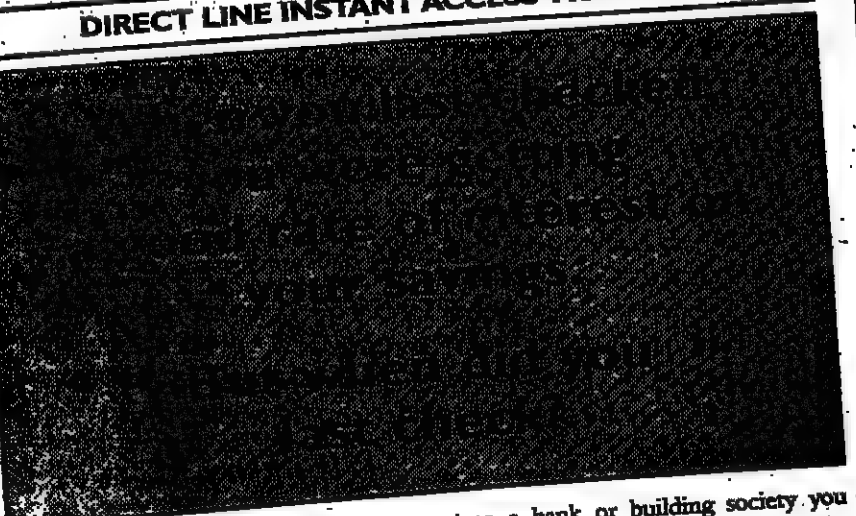
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Kohl denounced by jobless in day of protests

FROM ROGER BOYES IN BONN

ANGRY Germans stormed job centres throughout the country yesterday in protest at the Government's policies on unemployment, which has broken all postwar records.

More than 300,000 joined the dole queue over the past month and the seasonally unadjusted figure has now swollen to 4.82 million.

"Who has betrayed us? The Christian Democrats," chanted workers marching through Saarbrücken. They were joined by French protesters from across the border, who have been advising the Germans on how to turn social unrest about unemployment into a mass movement.

But the German demonstrations were low-key, the most effective being the forced occupation of job centres in Oldenburg and a dozen other towns. Factories were picketed as was the stock exchange in Düsseldorf.

In all, there were protests in about 250 cities and towns and they are expected to gather force in the run-up to the September general election. "Our intention is to make unemployment the focus of a new movement," said Angelika Beier at the protest co-ordination centre in Bielefeld. Helmut Kohl, the Chancellor, has plainly been put on the defensive. His Government yesterday presented a make-shift programme to create jobs for the long-term unemployed, using the meagre funds of local councils. The arguments presented in parliament yesterday by ministers suggested that, first, the figures were not too bad; seasonally adjusted, one could even talk of a slight improvement. Second, accelerating growth would soon translate into more jobs. But there was no mistaking the Government's nervous-

ness. Herr Kohl had to concede that an unemployment rate of 12.6 per cent was not a triumph. Only recently, he had to abandon his pledge to find two million jobs by 2000. The frictions are growing between the ruling Christian Democrats and their junior coalition partners, the Free Democrats, who are resisting any attempts to subsidise new jobs. Herr Kohl's right-hand man, Wolfgang Schäuble, is ready to take a strong joint initiative with the opposition Social Democrats to ease unemployment. But Herr Kohl is reluctant to embark on any deal with the Opposition. The result is confusion in government.

□ Smoking vote: The German parliament rejected by 336-256 a Bill to ban smoking in public buildings and transport and restrict it at the workplace. (Reuters)



Jobless Germans in Berlin protest outside the employment office after figures confirmed that 4.8 million people, a new postwar record, were out of work

City 'could be punished for life' because of euro delay

FROM CHARLES BREMNER IN BRUSSELS

LONDON'S financial markets risk being "punished for life" if they fail to prepare enough for the launch of the single currency next January, the European Union Commissioner in charge of the project said last night.

Yves-Thibault de Silguy also added his voice to a growing chorus of warnings from Brussels that Britain faced political and economic damage from the Government's decision to stay out of the euro at least until the next Parliament. "You cannot lead from the back," he said.

In a speech to the City's LIFFE financial futures exchange, M de Silguy warned the financiers that they must rise to the challenge of preparing for the "historic" transition to the euro. "This must be at the heart of financial markets' strategic planning. In the words of [Mikhail] Gorbachev, which apply equally to Europe's financial markets, 'he who arrives late is punished for life', he said.

The French Commissioner, whose role is Brussels' chief promoter and publicist for monetary union, expanded on warnings last week by Jacques Santer and Sir Leon Brittan, the President and Vice-President of the Commission, on the likelihood that Britain would lose power and influence in the EU.

"There is no getting away from reality," M de Silguy said. "Not being in monetary union means being outside

... Non-participation raises questions which will become more serious the longer you do not participate."

He listed the likely economic consequences. Britain would have no voice in the policy decisions of the future European Central Bank, the guardian of the euro. Sterling probably would have to maintain higher interest rates than those in the euro zone.

British companies would suffer a competitive loss by having to bear the cost and exchange risk of non-participation in a project that would encompass its main trading partners. Britain may also lose investment from outside the EU.

Although the EU has welcomed the Government's approval of the euro "in principle", officials and ministers are wasting few opportunities to point out the expected costs of delaying the decision on British entry.

Sir Leon argued last week that Tony Blair had been given a taste of the price of staying out when he failed in December to win a seat on the future "Euro-X" council, which will co-ordinate policy inside the future "Euroland". Sir Leon urged the Government to make an early commitment to join by 2002, when euro notes and coins are due to enter circulation. The Government is being told that it can expect no favours from its partners until it agrees to share the risks that the others are taking with the launch of the project.

EU officials reject, as wildly unrealistic, suggestions that the euro states could agree to reserve a place for Britain on the six-member central bank board. The seats, with the post of bank president, are already the subject of intense manoeuvring among the likely 11 future euro members.

British ministers say they are confident that the damage will be limited by the influence Britain enjoys as a big EU state with a thriving economy and by the goodwill being generated by the Government's strong pro-European stance.



De Silguy: interest rates "would be higher"

Yeltsin backs top two reformers

FROM ROBIN LODGE IN MOSCOW

PRESIDENT YELTSIN yesterday dismissed doubts about the future of his two reformist First Deputy Prime Ministers, Anatoli Chubais and Boris Nemtsov, pledging to keep them in their jobs until 2000, the year his presidential term comes to an end.

"I will push aside all those who are attacking them. I will not allow anyone to touch them," Mr Yeltsin said during a meeting with Mr Nemtsov.

It was the clearest message of support for them since they were both demoted two months ago. Mr Chubais lost his additional post of Minister of Finance after his involvement in a scandal over advance payments for a book. Mr Nemtsov, who was not involved in the scandal, still suffered the consequences, losing the Ministry of Fuel and Energy.

The two ministers' influence appeared to dwindle still further after Mr Yeltsin expressed his strong dissatisfaction with the progress of reforms during a new year

address to the nation. He has also criticised the Government for its failure to fulfil a pledge to pay all state sector wage arrears by the end of last year.

On February 17, Mr Yeltsin is due to make his annual address to both houses of parliament, an occasion which is expected to set the tone of government policy for the coming year. He has suggested that a Cabinet reshuffle could take place immediately afterwards.

In recent weeks, Viktor Chernomyrdin, the Prime Minister, has emerged from the shadows, where he had languished for the past nine months. His unquestionable loyalty has ensured his survival over the past six years. He is also regarded as far more acceptable by the opposition than either of his two younger colleagues. But the Chubais-Nemtsov team is held in high regard among foreign investors, who see them as guarantors of Russia's transition to the free market.

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Clinton is hailed as a Caesar in Italy

By Richard Owen

AN Italian newspaper has come to the rescue of President Clinton over his sexual behaviour, claiming that "assertion of virility" had been an attribute of leadership since the days of Julius Caesar.

Corriere della Sera said there were "many analogies between Clinton's America and ancient Rome". Caesar was second to none in his sexual appetites, it said. "He was the greatest in Roman history, but he had his vices."

The paper said that Caesar, like Mr Clinton, was "a serial adulterer". His mistresses included the wives of statesmen.

Corriere della Sera said Caesar's subjects were not scandalised by his peccadilloes, but saw them as "a source of national pride". What really mattered — as with Mr Clinton — were his political abilities and achievements. It noted that until Augustus, who took a more severe view on morality, sexual misbehaviour was judged within the family.

The paper said the US public was "at last beginning to move away from the Augustan model and closer to the Caesarean model... Perhaps they might even appreciate their President for his Caesar-like virility."

Pressure on Prodi to close US bases

Defence Minister promises stricter controls on low-level flights, reports Richard Owen

ITALY'S Defence Minister, Beniamino Andreatta, announced yesterday that the Government was preparing "new measures on flight security", including tighter controls on low-level flights, after this week's tragedy in the Dolomites.

Twenty people died when an American warplane on a training flight from the base at Aviano flew under a cable-car wire and severed it with its tail fin, sending a gondola crashing to the ground.

But the Government faced growing calls from its own ranks for more drastic measures, including a review of US military bases in Italy. The centre-left coalition, elected in a "historic shift to the Left" nearly two years ago, is dominated by the Party of the Democratic Left (PDS) — the former Communists — which has long been opposed to Nato.

Umberto Ranieri, foreign affairs spokesman for the PDS, said it was "time to reopen the agreements which permit US installations in Italy". He said the bases were governed by "secret treaties negotiated in the 1950s". He added: "The Cold War is behind us, and they no longer have the same *raison d'être*."

But Signor Andreatta, speaking in an emergency debate in parliament, gave a warning against

moves to scale down, or even close, US bases. "Closing down US bases would mean renationalising the Italian defence system, which would have grave repercussions," Lamberto Dini, the Foreign Minister, said Italy would remain a "vital member of Nato in a strategic area".

Strong feelings over the tragedy were reflected in a packed village Mass for the victims at Cavalese, the resort below the cable-car link on Mount Cernis where the accident happened. Parishioners said they doubted whether the American aircrew, accused of "recklessness" by Professor Romano Prodi, the Prime Minister, would be punished.

"The heavens belong to everyone, not just to the rich and powerful who think they can play with other people's lives," Don Cusumani, the



US Air Force General Richard Bethurem, centre, escorted by carabinieri, arrives in Cavalese for a memorial Mass to the 20 victims

parish priest, said. Father Tommaso Volcan, the priest in the village of Masi del Cavalese, close to the cable-car link, said: "Let us say it loud and clear: Clinton is a womaniser and a warmonger."

Anti-American feeling was also expressed by President Scalfaro, who said America was "a great civilisation" with remarkable medical and scientific achievements. But it also had a "dark and cruel side" exemplified not only by pilots "playing games with lives" but also by "the excited crowds who applauded

the execution of Karla Tucker in Texas at about the same time".

Signor Andreatta said the pilot responsible for the tragedy did not observe the flight plan and was four or five miles off course. He said: "If the pilot had stuck to the rules, the disaster would never have happened."

The 31-year-old pilot, who had 500 hours' flying experience, refused to answer questions from Italian magistrates. The four-man crew are under investigation for "multiple homicide", but insisted through

lawyers that they had the right to be tried by a US court.

Armando Cossutta, president of Rifondazione Comunista, the hard-left party on whose votes the Prodi coalition depends, said Italy was an "occupied country" whose sovereignty did not extend to US and Nato bases.

Giovanni Marchi of the PPI, a left-wing Christian Democratic party in the ruling coalition, said the US-Italian relationship "needs to be rethought". There are 30,000 US servicemen and women in Italy,

with the biggest concentrations at Aviano, Livorno and Naples, headquarters of both Nato Southern Command and the US Sixth Fleet. □ Washington: Pentagon officials admitted they "cannot dispute" Signor Prodi's view that "tragic recklessness" was responsible for the accident. *The New York Times* said. The officials told the paper the *Grumman Prowler* was supposed to fly at least 1,000ft above ground on training missions. The cable wire was just 330ft high at the point it was clipped by the plane. (AFP)

Ailing Arafat 'has named moderate as successor'

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN JERUSALEM

THE Palestinian leadership's future was under scrutiny yesterday after a claim that Yasser Arafat had confided to President Clinton that his chosen successor was Mahmoud Abbas (Abu Mazen).

The London-based newsletter *Foreign Report* said Mr Arafat, 68 and believed to be suffering the onset of Parkinson's disease, disclosed his choice at his private meeting with Mr Clinton in Washington last month, when the US leader failed to kickstart the Middle East peace process.

Based on US sources, the newsletter, known for its intelligence contacts, quoted Mr Arafat as telling Mr Clinton: "We can never give up. The Palestinian struggle will continue and the struggle will carry on for generations if it will be needed. When my time will come, I will be replaced by brother Abu Mazen. As far as



Abu Mazen: said to be close to the Israelis

I am concerned, the end of the process will be establishment of an independent Palestinian state, and to achieve this goal I am willing to be flexible here or there, as long as I know the result will be this one."

Foreign Report said that Mr Arafat, whose lower lip has developed an uncontrollable trembling in recent months, said that the PLO leader went

on: "We have agreed to a division of historical Palestine, but we will never accept a division of the West Bank [conquered by Israel in 1967] or give up part of it."

Mr Arafat has repeatedly refused to name a successor, but among contenders Abu Mazen, 65, was always the favourite. But Mr Arafat is said to have reacted angrily to reports that Abu Mazen is his "deputy", an unofficial position.

Abu Mazen has been mentioned for months as the man most likely to succeed Mr Arafat, but as a moderate known to be close to the Israelis he has bitter enemies within the divided Palestinian camp.

Other contenders include Ahmed Qurie (Abu Ala), Speaker of the Palestinian legislative council, Jibril Rajoub, head of the West Bank security services, and the dark horse, Saeb Erekat, chief peace negotiator.

Resistance couple sue over claim of betrayal

FROM ASSOCIATED PRESS IN PARIS

FRANCE'S most respected and admired Resistance couple went to court yesterday to defend themselves against allegations by a French historian that they were Gestapo agents during the Second World War.

Raymond Aubrac, 83, and Lucie, 85, filed a libel suit against Gerard Chauvy and publisher Albin Michel for suggesting in a 1997 book, *Aubrac, Lyon 1943*, that the couple may actually have been double agents who betrayed France's most famous Resistance leader.

The case reopens one of the most mysterious chapters in France's wartime resistance. Raymond Aubrac was seized by the Gestapo in Lyons in March 1943, three months before Jean Moulin was caught. Moulin, the imposing leader of an anti-Nazi Resistance network working closely with General Charles de Gaulle, was tortured by Klaus Barbie, the top Gestapo leader in the Lyons region at the time, and died from his wounds.

M. Aubrac was tortured, and later released. M. Chauvy suggested in his book that it was the Aubracs who paved the way for Moulin's arrest. M. Chauvy has said his allegations are based on a will Barbie wrote after his 1987 conviction on crimes against humanity. In the will, Barbie suggests that the Gestapo forced a confession from M. Aubrac, made him a double agent, then intervened to secure his release, according to the account.

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Blairs bask in White House banquet glitter

FROM TOM RHODES IN WASHINGTON

THE stars of Hollywood and Silicon Valley converged on the White House last night for one of the most glittering banquets of the Clinton presidency, an evening designed to celebrate a new transatlantic relationship and mark a special chapter in the special friendship.

For Tony and Cherie Blair, the dinner and its array of guests provided a glamorous backdrop far from the continuing embarrassments of Monica Lewinsky, a chance to bask in a shared vision for the future and an opportunity to revel in the duets of Sir Elton John and Stevie Wonder.

In every sense it was intended as a merging of two cultures. The extravaganza was for weeks the hottest ticket in town: by far the most dazzling of any event held in the Clinton White House. It both promoted Mr Blair as a world statesman and helped to boost

the President as the embodiment of his alleged sex scandal resurfaced.

The 240 guests, from the East and West Coast elites, from the British "establishment" in America, senior Cabinet members and the closest Clintonites, provided at one stroke an image of youth and achievement, high technology and outlook for the future.

From Hollywood came Steven Spielberg, Tom Hanks, Barbra Streisand, Harrison Ford and their wives; Tina Turner, Anna Wintour and Liz Taylor, the three editors from New York, led a cast of British guests, and others included top executives from entertainment and Silicon Valley.

The menu, of course, was Anglo-American too. Honey mango glazed chicken, grilled salmon with oven-seared Portobello mushrooms, roasted artichokes, strawberries and cream and brandy snaps

were accompanied by a Newton Chardonnay, Swanson Sangiovese and Mumm from the Napa Valley.

Tables in the East Room were set with Eisenhower gold plates while china from the Reagan era was used for service. Kennedy Morgan-town crystal and gold vermeil flatware were set on terra cotta damask tablecloths and the centrepiece vermeil and silver tapered candles, were surrounded with amaryllis, roses and hypericum berries.

It was the end of a long first full day in Washington in which the two men had huddled privately while their wives — in case anyone had forgotten their background — had lunched with 40 of the city's most powerful lawyers. They ate pumpkin soup, herb-crusted chicken, spinach salad and a pudding oddly named a "spherical fantasy".



Tony Blair and Bill Clinton at attention outside the White House yesterday for their national anthems

Bear aggression wins diplomatic retreat

BY BRONWEN MADDOX IN WASHINGTON AND ROBIN YOUNG

TONY BLAIR said yesterday that he had no plans to bring the "Pooh Five" home with him from the United States, adding that the stuffed toys looked "happy where they are" in their glass case in New York Central Library.

"It is only since I got here that I realised it was such an important issue," the Prime Minister said during dawn television interviews before hours of meetings at the White House. "I don't think it will feature highly in the talks with President Clinton," he added.

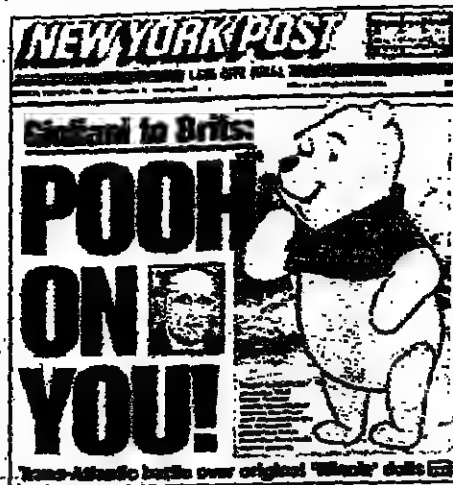
As Mr Blair left for Washington on Wednesday, Labour MP Gwyneth Dunwoody called for the return of Winnie the Pooh, Eeyore, Piglet, Tigger and Kanga (with Roo) — the original toys given by the author, A. A. Milne, to his son Christopher Robin more than 70 years ago and used by the artist E. H. Shepherd as models for his Pooh book illustrations.

"Just like the Greeks want their Elgin Marbles back, so we want our Winnie the Pooh along with all his splendid friends," she said. Mr Blair, arriving later that day for three days of talks dominated by growing tension over Iraq, was taken back to find the Milne menagerie's fate rising fast up the agenda.

The White House issued a statement saying: "We do not expect this to be on the formal agenda of the meeting between President Clinton and Prime Minister Blair."

Yesterday the New York Post, in a front-page splash story, responded bluntly to Mrs Dunwoody's suggestion under the terse headline: "Pooh on you!"

The paper added: "That's New York's response to Brits who want to yank Winnie the Pooh and his plush friends from the comfort of their home at the New York Public Library and



The US tabloid riposte yesterday to the British repatriation campaign

drag them back home to England." Rudolph Giuliani, the Mayor of New York, did not hesitate to weigh in as well, vowing to keep Winnie and friends in his city and declaring: "This is no longer a foreign city. We were freed a long time ago."

He denounced Mrs Dunwoody's observations as "fightin' words" and promised to visit the stuffed animals at once as evidence of his total commitment to their retention.

In 1947, A. A. Milne gave the toys to E. P. Dutton, his US publisher, after a transatlantic promotional tour, and it was Mr Dutton who lodged them at the library on long-term loan. Christopher Robin Milne, to whom it might have been argued they properly belonged, is dead but was fully aware they were in New York. He never asked for them back.

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Starr pressing for Lewinsky answers

FROM BRONWEN MADDOX IN WASHINGTON

KENNETH STARR, the independent prosecutor, said yesterday that he was making "very significant progress" in his investigation into allegations of sexual impropriety by President Clinton.

Mr Starr has given the cold shoulder to Monica Lewinsky's latest offer to give evidence in return for immunity from prosecution and is reported to have set today as the deadline for the former White House trainee to submit to questioning or face criminal prosecution. "We are going by the book," he said. "We want the truth." William Ginsburg, Ms Lewinsky's lawyer, said yesterday: "We have given them the truth."

The independent prosecutor

has judged Ms Lewinsky's proposed written statement, offered in exchange for immunity from prosecution, to be unacceptable because it contradicts taped conversations with her friend, Linda Tripp. He is also believed to think it unclear on the central legal issue of whether the President urged her to cover up a sexual relationship with him.

"Nothing is being discussed," with Mr Starr, Mr Ginsburg said. "Nothing, nothing, nothing. If there is any part of 'nothing' you don't understand, I'll explain."

Mr Starr said that if Ms Lewinsky, 24, had not agreed to co-operate by the end of the week, he could move to bring charges of perjury against her.

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'It's like wearing a basketful of kittens, but less squirmy'

There was a nasty moment at breakfast this morning when my son suddenly announced that it is wrong to kill things. Is that right? said I, wondering whether to play this ball, or to let it dribble quietly off to the boundary. The fact is, I am, in my way, quite an accomplished little mass murderer. There is nothing like a slug or an aphid to bring out the Violette Nozère in me. And as for clothes moths — well, I love the smell of naphtha in the mornings.

This is because the only creature alive that loves cashmere more than me is a clothes moth. I can't get enough of it. Some luxuries are an acquired taste — it is hard to look at ostrich skin, say, or fancy diamonds, without hearing in one's inner ear a small, insistent voice saying "hideous!" But with cashmere the luxury is palpable: the warmth of it, the lightness, the wonderful softness — like wearing a basketful of kittens, only less squirmy.

One of the great charms of cashmere is how good it is for morale. The harassed working mother's uniform of black trousers and whichever jumper seems to have less Marmite on its cuffs turns into a different proposition altogether if the jumper in question is, say, Amanda Wakeley's anthracite or bitter-chocolate cashmere with silk-satin roll-back cuffs (hand-washable, too, so the Marmite is an inconvenience rather than a tragedy).

Somewhat, the mere act of putting on that jumper subtly alters your view of yourself. No longer the persistent recidivist whose child is completing his homework in the back of the car as you screech, quarter of an hour late, into school, you find yourself escorting him into assembly (they are halfway through *For Those in Peril on the Sea*) and giving the headmistress a brilliant smile that says: "I am successfully juggling two unspeakably demanding miles, with scarcely a dropped

stitch!" Good gracious. And all this because you thought to put on a cashmere jumper. Worth the money, or what?

Ah, yes. The money. Well, it is cashmere's great drawback. Those pashmina shawls worn by every celeb worthy of a picture in *Hell* magazine, which start at £450... Have I got one? No, I jolly well have not. I may be hopelessly addicted to shopping, but I have some dim sense of proportion, and spending hundreds of pounds on a shawl which I would, undoubtedly leave at the theatre on its very first outing is where I draw the line.

Still, over the years, I have acquired a quantity of it on a

CUTTING EDGE

JANE SHILLING

very modest budget, from two main sources. One is the sales. This can be nerve-racking if you have really set your heart on something. Are you going to find your twinset in thrust-egg blue marked down to something you can afford, or will there be nothing but a miserable row of turleenecks in a vicious shade of mustard?

Successful sales shopping requires considerable dedication — the best stuff is never in the same place for two seasons running, so one year the TSE concession in Liberty is a dream of little silk-bound canisoles, the next, all the good stuff is at Harvey Nichols, and the next year, N. Peal is miles better than either. Your accountant would say that if you costed in all your time and effort, your beautiful little sales find is far more expensive than if you had just coughed up the full retail price. But he is an accountant and knows nothing of the thrill of the chase. You may ignore him, if you wish. And anyway, it isn't all such hard

work. N. Peal on Piccadilly, just by Fortnum's, seems to have a permanent box of reduced bits of this and that — a moss-green cable-knit skirt, another in finely ribbed pale blonde, an enveloping jumper, the shade and texture of a dormouse's armpit... so enticing is the presence of this box that in lean months I have to shut my eyes as I walk past on my way to the London Library.

The other good place to find cashmere if your budget is small is the thrift shop. This is how I started. Now that vintage clothing is so fashionable among London's *jeunesse d'orée*, it may be harder to stumble upon a bargain hanging among the M&S acrylic cast-offs in the Oxford shop, but it is still possible, as long as you bring to the task the beady eye and suspicious nature of a French concierge — especially in the manner of little holes. The last thing you want is to invite a Trojan Horse full of clothes moths into your closet.

The charm of second-hand cashmere is not just the price, but the designs. Pieces from the Fifties and Sixties often have a verve rather lacking in recent cashmere design, where the dreary "classic" label has too often meant a dismal timidity of design and a restricted colour range: black, navy, beige, grey, and a baby pink fatal to any complexion paler than olive.

Fortunately, such prudishness seems to be on the way out. Younger designers, such as Clements Ribeiro and Rebecca Moses, have made it their business to cheer up cashmere, and now the high street (check out Oasis, Jigsaw and Principles) is following. Outside, the weather may still be bitter, but Rebecca Moses's boat-neck cashmere jumper, in deckchair stripes or solid tones of saffron, lime and a shade somewhere between rose and brick, looks as sharp and fresh as the first warm days of spring.

If it's cool — it's cashmere

SIX OF THE BEST

CASHMERE may be back in vogue but gone are the days of baggy, shapeless jumpers and matching twinsets. Here are six of the best alternative cashmere items around.



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The ultimate in slouch chic. 7/10
Available at Fenwick's, New Bond Street, London W1 (0171-629 9161).



CUSHIONS BY LOUISE BARNETSON, £245
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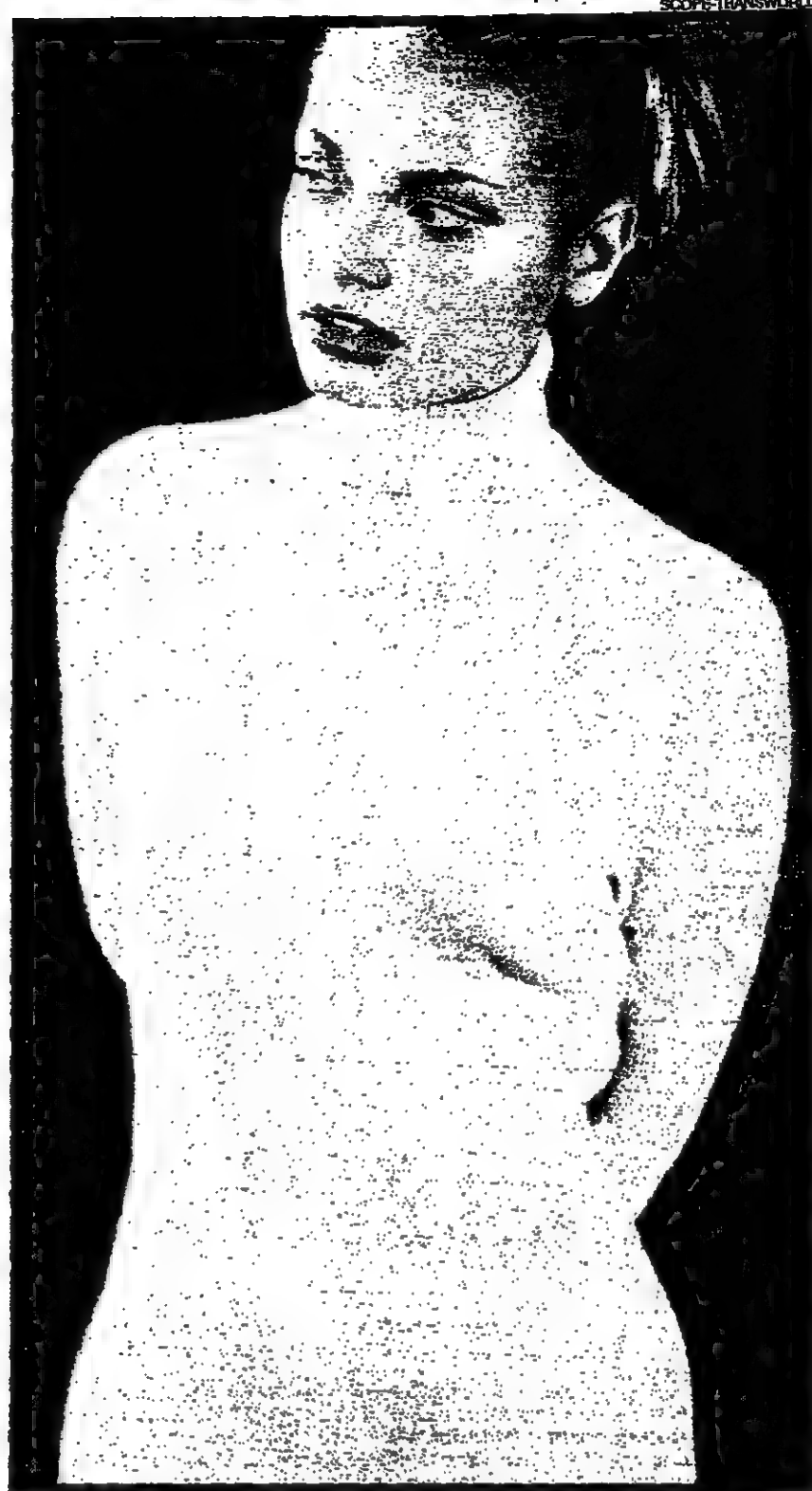
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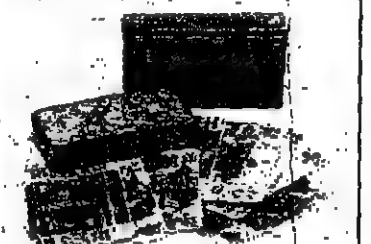


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THE TIMES FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6 1998

A reputation tarnished by blood

An investigation into a murder and suicide at Harvard suggests the university is more concerned about image than truth. Barry Wigmore reports

Harvard University, which sits, dreamy and august, on the banks of the Charles River in Cambridge, Massachusetts, is a centre for superlatives. Along with England's Oxford (after which it is modelled) and Cambridge, it is one of the world's great seats of learning.

A mere youngster by European standards, Harvard, founded in 1636, is the oldest college in America. It has produced six American presidents — including John Quincy Adams, the Roosevelts and John Kennedy — and famous men and women, including such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry James and T.S. Eliot.

Now, just when the administration hoped that the memory was beginning to fade, a new book shows the blood-stain again. *Halfway Heaven*, by Melanie Thernstrom, will be published in Britain by Virago in the spring. Thernstrom is a member of the blessed fraternity not only

who had found her way to the United States as a child with the Vietnamese boat people, was another 20-year-old survivor of the world.

In a silent wide-eyed frenzy, Sinedu stabbed Trang 45 times with a kitchen knife. A girlfriend staying with Trang Thernstrom is a member of raised the alarm after escaping with severe slashes as she tried to stop the attack. By the time the police arrived and battered down the barricaded door, Sinedu had retreated to their shared bathroom and hanged herself from a neatly measured noose that she had earlier tied to a shower rail.

The deaths were the most spectacular at Harvard since a medical student dismembered a classmate in 1949. For a university that depends on its carefully cultivated reputation to attract the sons and daughters of its wealthy graduates, it was a disaster, and the press and television had a field day.

The question everyone was asking was why? What had tipped this seemingly placid student over the edge?



Harvard is a scholastic Shangri-La

With 20,000 students, it is nearly as large as Oxford and Cambridge combined. It is also perhaps the wealthiest school in the world. An endowment of \$9 billion (£5.6 billion) and an annual operating budget of \$1.5 billion, allows it to run obscure courses even when no students wish to take them.

Nothing wrong with the course — perhaps the students are too ignorant this year to take it — is a philosophy that few other establishments can afford these days. Harvard alumni have created vast wealth, and are aware of the opportunities that membership of this meritocracy has brought. They have frequently made large and grateful contributions to their alma mater.

Into this scholastic Shangri-La in 1993 tumbled two young ladies — poor refugees on scholarships — whose kind was to be of another kind. Within two years they were dead. It was a grisly murder-suicide that left the elite, however, and unjustly, indifferent. To its critics, Harvard is still trying to whitewash the glaring imperfections that their deaths revealed, like a bloodstain in the ceiling that will not go away.

did she graduate from Harvard, just like her father — still a faculty member — mother, and brother, but she also taught creative writing there. She has used her insider's knowledge to get round the obstacles Harvard placed in the path of less informed investigators, and paints a damning portrait of a university more concerned about image than student welfare or the truth.

On the morning of Sunday, May 28, 1995, in Dunster House, a ghostly residential hall behind Gothic iron gates, Sinedu Tadesse, a 20-year-old second-year student who had survived the nationalisation policies of the Dergue after Emperor Haile Selassie was deposed in her native Ethiopia, padded silently into the adjoining room of her roommate, Trang Ho. Trang

Ms Thernstrom, that the university did not want answered. Even the Cambridge police found their investigation blocked by Harvard authorities, who wanted the inquiry handled by their own, private, university force, says Ms Thernstrom. She quotes Detective James Dwyer: "Trying to get information from Harvard is like trying to ask questions of this filing cabinet."

Harvard frequently "forgets" to tell the regular police about suicides, said Detective Dwyer. "When we contact Harvard they say 'Oh sorry, our mistake'. But there's a pattern to these mistakes." The District Attorney's office told Ms Thernstrom a similar story.

The murder-suicide came after a period of death and crime more suited to the sleuthing skills of Inspector Morse than the college police. In the preceding months two students had committed suicide; two more had admitted to the theft of \$127,000 from a cancer charity; and yet another had been accepted for a place at the college, then rejected when it was discovered that she had killed her mother. In addition, since 1989, Harvard students had been convicted of fraud, insider trading, attempted blackmail, rape, armed robbery and another murder-suicide.

Little wonder that by 1995 the exhausted, traumatised university president, Neil Rudenstine, had been forced to take three months' leave to recover. As the American



Trang Ho, left, was fatally stabbed by her roommate, Sinedu Tadesse

media converged on Harvard, the university's high-priced public affairs department went into overdrive on spin-control, says Ms Thernstrom. Tutors were warned that they would be sacked if they talked to reporters. Administrators tried to block access to documents that were a matter of public record.

Harry Lewis, the dean, sent a letter to parents assuring them: "Neither student was living outside the college's carefully woven advising system. Indeed, both students were in close contact with their academic advisers and seemed to be managing the ups and downs of college life."

The letter added: "We feel confident that we are organised in a way to provide the necessary support."

The reality was entirely different. Ms Thernstrom alleges. But nobody looked into it properly until she started investigating, driven in part by a sense of guilt. As a creative-writing teacher, she had rejected Sinedu's application for the course in 1993.

Three years later, as an investigative journalist, she tracked back through both girls' lives, talking to relatives in the US, Saigon and Addis Ababa. In particular, Ms Thernstrom was able to delve through Sinedu's stack of spiral-bound diaries, which chronicled her troubled time at the university, where she had arrived with such great expectations.

The journals had such titles as *My Small Book of Social Rules I Faced*, and Ms Thernstrom confessed that she felt guilty about the intrusion. But she also felt justified. She obtained access to them six months after the deaths by making a claim to see them under America's Public Records Act.

The diaries revealed the side that Harvard wanted to keep quiet, says Ms Thernstrom. It is an interesting indication of how a Freedom of Information Act in Britain might make authorities reveal unpalatable truths they would prefer to keep covered up. The Public Records Department decided that the diaries should be made available to Ms Thernstrom because, in murdering Trang, Sinedu had committed a public act and had changed from a girl with private problems into the subject of a public investigation.

Ms Thernstrom is particularly scathing of the university's 11 full-time lawyers, \$200,000-a-year public affairs

manager (a former Washington lobbyist) and the Dunster House master, Karel Liem, who as a professor of ichthyology is also curator of 1.2 million fish specimens in the university's Museum of Comparative Zoology. The author deems him "much more adept

Ms Thernstrom writes: "The early entries in the diaries seem to reflect the ordinary anxieties of a college student and a foreigner, but they grow increasingly paranoid and dissociated."

Sinedu was an introverted girl, unable to make friends. She had been top of the class at the International School in Addis Ababa, which used a system of learning by rote, but struggled for B-grades at Harvard, where analysis and critical thought is encouraged. She feared she would not achieve her dream of medical school.

Finally, Sinedu latched on to Trang, a happy extrovert. Feeling sorry for her, Trang agreed to share a room with her, not realising the important part she played in her friend's imagination. Trang went home each weekend to visit her family. Although she had relatives in the US, Sinedu appears to have stayed at Harvard, and moped.

In a cry for help, Sinedu poured her heart out in a letter

to another student, a stranger whose name she obtained from the phone book. She wrote: "I am like a person who can't swim, choking [sic] for life in a river... Please do not close the door in my face. Even if you are not interested, please give this letter to a friend or relative who might be."

The letter was handed to the university authorities, who tucked it away in the troubled girl's file. Ms Thernstrom's message seems clear: Sinedu Tadesse was crying out for help, and Harvard did not provide it.

The university had little to say about Ms Thernstrom's book, Alex Huppe, its director of public affairs, said: "She is a very clever storyteller. She tells an interesting story, but her version of certain facts differs from what we believe to be true."

When it was pointed out that Ms Thernstrom was highly critical of Harvard, he added: "I have not read the book so I really can't comment. I am not going to discuss the substance of her allegations. She is a good storyteller."

Halfway Heaven, by Melanie Thernstrom, will be published in Britain by Virago in the spring

Harvard often 'forgets' to report suicides to the police

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Trang Ho's mother mourns

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A second bite at the Third Way

Can Blair make it work where Clinton failed? asks John Lloyd

Two political leaders united by a common quest are meeting in Washington. Both Tony Blair and Bill Clinton have posted a "Third Way" as their distinctive contribution to late 20th-century political practice. If there is a subject to their discussions, it is — Third Way: beef or bull?

For President Clinton the quest is probably over. He tried, in his first term, to give the American people what he thought he had come to the White House to create — a national health service providing for even the poorest American. His failure destabilised and becalmed his presidency for a while. It certainly seems to have exhausted its capacity for government-led social amelioration.

Robert Reich, his former friend, Labour Secretary and intellectual doppelgänger, told me last year that during Clinton's second term all poor and many working Americans were worse off than at the beginning of his first. Mr Reich was a very new Democrat; he was a herald of the new global economy and accepted its disciplines; but he also believed, and thought Mr Clinton believed, that "you have to get as many people into the new economy as possible and compensate the losers. I refuse to accept this is a zero-sum game where only a few benefit."

Mr Clinton has had to accept that for many Americans, it is a zero-sum game — as many lose as gain. He has had to master a game in which the trick is to steal the Right's clothes, before they have put them on. His wife has been pilloried for trying to give the poor decent healthcare, and lauded for exculpating him from a sex scandal. He has been through — perhaps, he created — a rollercoaster of postmodern politics.

That is his Third Way, it is a zero-sum game. It resembles a kind of neo-conservative paradise. He has low inflation, low unemployment, low taxes, low welfare spending, a flexible labour market, limited central government intervention, increasingly tough law and order, a large prison population and a continuing will to use the death penalty. He has ring-fenced a certain liberal area — the right to abortion, an activist stance on minority employment, education and rights, and a relaxed view of gay sexuality. Beyond that, the Third Way is the Right's way.

Tony Blair, by contrast, is still seeking the Grail, although he starts from a very different point from Mr Clinton. He has one of the most efficient health systems in the world. Instead, he needs to retain and dynamise the great social democratic institutions where possible, to cajole people into taking a greater personal responsibility for life's trials, rather than relying on the State, and to encourage the market to help to extend security beyond the public health and welfare systems. He has hardly begun. There are problems which might make him lose his way, but he cannot be judged to be failing, much less to have failed.

Unlike the President, he governs a medium-sized state

in which central government-led action can still command assent and respect. He can still essay national approaches: yesterday's Green Paper on health, explicitly linking illness to poverty, reflects new Labour's best side — its holistic interpretation of contemporary reality. He took to Washington a few of the two-brained people he likes about him — David Miliband, head of the No 10 Policy Unit; Geoff Mulgan, head of the Demos think-tank; and Anthony Giddens, the director of the LSE. They are at the opposite end of the political learning curve from Robert Reich — still buzzing with ideas and enthusiasm, scarcely bloodied by hopeless engagements.

Jack Straw, the Home Secretary, who also went, said yesterday that the Third Way was at the core of the non-Iraq talks between the two leaders. Both wanted to discuss "ideals" and the "big picture"; unless these were clearly seen to underpin government, Mr Straw said, its policies would degenerate into aimless pragmatism. New Labour still see ideals as its touchstone, hence the outrage when its good faith is questioned.

Mr Clinton saw his country's politics continue to slide to the right in most matters; unable to stop it, he followed and even led it. Mr Blair does not have that kind of policy; indeed, new Labour may be encouraging, on the British Right, a process of policy analysis and fresh thought not seen since the 1970s. In the past week, Lord Cranborne, the Tory leader in the Lords, has thought aloud about reshaping the Upper House into a kind of federal chamber; and the Centre for Policy Studies, once a powerful engine of the thoughtful Right, has published a pamphlet on British federalism. Both drive to the heart of Labour's incoherence on devolution and parliamentary reform; they show a Tory party abandoning its dour, moss-like grip on old structures in favour of a part-collaborative, part-competitive reinvention of what makes a successful national community. New Labour may be "producing" a new Conservatism, somewhat as Thatcherism "produced" new Labour.

Mr Blair's Third Way will be a melange. It will be light on its ideological feet, opportunistic in its policy-making, and obsessed by image. But it has the chance of being more than neo-Conservatism tricked out in Armani and lubricated by extra-Virgin olive oil. There may be, in the bizarre union of social democracy with Thatcherism, a "way" that new Labour can call its own and which is not zero-sum.

Blair meets in Clinton a man who has had to settle for being leader, but not reformer, of a superpower, and whose largest task is getting people to accept him, intimate distinguishing marks, and all. Clinton meets in Blair a man who may still reform. It will take all the President's generosity to avoid a stab of envy for his guest.

The author is associate editor of the New Statesman.

Peter Brookes 6 ii 98



PERSONAL CHEMISTRY



PERSONAL CHEMISTRY

Trumpeting uncertainly

Advice to a young journalist pondering an opinion column would echo St Paul's to the Corinthians: "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who then shall prepare himself to the battle?" Even the most elementary course in column-writing would begin with this golden rule: be sure you have something to say; say it with confidence; say it loud; say it clear; and say it about fifteen times.

The converse is equally true. Can you imagine a worse way of starting a column than: "I do not quite know what to think about the subject on which I propose to write? Woe, then, is me. I do not quite know what to think about the subject on which I propose to write: Iraq."

But I earnestly want to say so. I want to sit on the fence — and shout it from the rooftops. For I am troubled by the curious conviction that my lack of conviction matters. It would matter less were I not sure that a very large number of my countrymen share it. Millions of us do not quite know what to think about Iraq. Yet as I write, with President Saddam Hussein looks likely — even imminent. And the funny thing is, I don't believe the British people feel at all strongly about this. I sniff it in the wind. We are unmoved. We are prodigiously indifferent.

As I write, we may think we know how we feel, but tomorrow we forget. Though the facts, the dates, the meetings and communications endure in the records and cuttings, it is astonishing how the feeling of an era can elude capture by the archivist. Soon we shall wonder how it did seem, at the time. A sensation as vivid and uncertain as the British people (if not their Government) now experience over Iraq can escape as fast and as irrevocably as steam into the morning air.

The snapshot, then, is worth attempting, for there will not be many. The newspaper files are already overloaded with the views of the minority who do know what they think. The archives of *The Sun* will show three words: "Take out Saddam", occupying half of that newspaper's front page yesterday. The two centre pages tell readers how and why to join the Army. *The Guardian*, too, used three big words for its lead story: "Saddam's hidden arsenal". And *The Times*? "We are ready to use force," says Blair — "Saddam could kill whole world". There is a media conspiracy here.

I can't argue forcefully against a Gulf war — but nor does it stir a crusading spirit

but not the one Tony Benn thinks, for views like his are given great prominence too. The "For God's sake stop before it's too late" brigade have found powerful voice in recently. Labour's Commons dissidents on Iraq — Mr Benn, Tam Dalyell, George Galloway, Harry Cohen, Jeremy Corbyn — have been much better reported than the loyalists, and given space out of all proportion to their numbers, their influence, or their slightly nutty quality.

And not just the nuts, either. On these pages, Simon Jenkins offers frequent and eloquent blasts against intervention. Last week he called invasion "as near to pure immorality as offensive war can get". In the *Daily Mail*, answering the question "Should Blair back Clinton?", the independently right-wing Simon Heffer said not there was no evidence that Britain or the United States had the least idea what they were doing.

So the Simons Heffer and Jenkins say "no", and the Prime Minister and the Sun say "yes" — and that's the media conspiracy, because half the rest of Britain says Search Me. And that matters. And I do not believe the politicians or the newspapers have noticed. "Search me" is a difficult column to write.

This quality of uncertainty shading into indifference is extraordinarily difficult to capture by the techniques of the simpler sort of opinion polling. I know of no polls at all in Britain, yet, on Iraq; but when there are, they will probably show a substantial majority in favour of intervention.

This will be less significant than it may appear. Few among a nation with a history like ours wish to sound half-hearted — let alone pacifist — on any question of intervening against an obviously unpleasant, unjust dictator overseas. If our almost obscenely popular Government says that Saddam's a menace, and the pollster's question is "Do you support the Government in dealing firmly with this menace?", the answer will tend to be "yes". But remember: if we are properly to interpret what our citi-

zens say to people with clipboards, we must make allowance for the predominance of the conventional wisdom. Where gunboats and nasty foreigners are concerned, "yes" is the default option for the undecided in Britain, as well as the positive choice of the certain.

The difference is important. If I am right, and millions here feel privately unsure about Iraq, then if the wind changes, so will they, and rather fast. I do not sense that Britain's determination to "do something" (rather unspecified) about Saddam has very deep roots in the popular culture of the winter of 1997-8.

It was not like that with the Falklands war. I was unenthused by that adventure, but not for a moment could I have kidded myself in the spring of 1982 that my mood

matched my constituents' in Derbyshire. They were gungho for it. When I told Madock I thought the Foreign Secretary, Francis Pym, should be encouraged in his search for compromise short of war, I was nearly lynched. The cold print of *Hansard* reports of the era will do no justice to the sense of Commons unity, behind a national military endeavour. It did not falter when the *Sheffield* went down. Nobody except Tam Dalyell dared which way the *Belgrano* was going when Margaret Thatcher ordered it to be sunk: they all just thought "Good show!"

Our last war with Iraq commanded less passionate support, partly because we were only playing second fiddle, and partly because Kuwait did not inspire the affection among us which the Falkland Islands could. Our interest was not so well-defined; but, though the warlike spirit ran less deep, the public were more or less engaged. There seemed a clear consensus in Iraq's unprovoked invasion of Kuwait. There was a clear enough British interest in oil supplies from the Gulf. And (though this was to unravel later) there did seem to be an identifiable and achievable Western objective: the reoccupation of Kuwait.

My guess is that public enthusiasm was just about sufficient for the

Government to dispatch British forces to the Gulf hopeful that, should we suffer early reverses and significant casualties, support at home for sending troops, and for persevering in the campaign, would hold. But I think it was touch-and-go. Luckily it was never tested.

Whatever doubts and uncertainties attached to that war, they are multiplied in this case. The provocation, though there, is less dramatic, and the objectives are less clear. The most easily definable aim — the removal of Saddam — poses three problems: are we sure we want to? Are we sure we can? And dare we state such an objective now? I have no idea how to answer.

The Sun probably has its finger closest to the pulse when it goes straight for that option: Anything more blurred, I suspect, cannot provide the British people with the focus needed for their loyalties in an inherently confusing picture. If the war goes badly, it will be too late to begin marshalling these loyalties.

I doubt whether they have been marshalled yet. In the end, I can only guess, and cannot prove that my own feelings are widely shared, but, for the record, they are these: I am conscious of a curiously empty feeling about the whole conflict. I half think I should be engaged, but I am not, and cannot pretend. I cannot give you a knock-down argument against this adventure, but we seem to be drifting towards something whose outlines remain hazy. Perhaps when we get there I shall see it was right; but I am just not seized with either the sense of moral imperative or the intellectual certainty — or even the boyish thrill of adventure — which the dispatch of British forces to an overseas war commonly brings. The feeling isn't there. There is nothing in the air — no crusading spirit. I would not for a second daydream of signing up.

I am not unconvinced by the Foreign Secretary's argument, it's a good argument, but it simply doesn't grip me. The passionate certainties of the anti-war brigade do not grip me either: their arguments are easy to question, they were wrong last time, and, in Parliament, they sound a bit hoopy and obsessive.

There is something not quite right about this; something baleful. The sound of the trumpet is uncertain. Is that worth saying? And what more can one say?

Philip Howard



■ To baldly go through thick and thinning

For women, fat is the adipose issue that darts not speak its name. With its billboards of what Alan Clark would describe as the "pert globes" of a veteran, Age Concern is doing its pendulous best to combat both ageing and fatism, while encouraging boobism. It would have been bolder to broadcast less prize-winning 60-year-old breasts that had been decorated by the changes and chances and children of this mortal life. But men are licensed to be both fat and fashionable, provided that they are rich or famous. Life is unfair.

Alopecia is the masculinist issue. The unspeakable defect in man, equivalent to the fuller figure in woman, comes when the only thing about him that is growing thinner is his hair. So the discovery of the gene which mutates to cause baldness could bring hair in our time. It might lead to a cure for baldness. On the other hand, like all previous hair restorers, it may prove to be baldersdash. As we report today, the fastest growing fashion in hair-care is now colouring. It may make your hair fall out, but at least you can see that at the roots it works.

For each generation discovers its characteristic remedy for baldness, which marks the passage of time with falling hair in as elegiac a mode as the falling leaves: *Les cheveux longs Des violons d'automne*. Before the Gene with the light brown hair, hormones were thought to be both the cause and cure for thinning hair. Get your hormones right, and hair would sprout out of your head instead of the ears and nostrils and shoulders. The green and credulous generation of the Sixties tried to keep its hair on with natural remedies such as seaweed or royal jelly, applied internally, externally or both.

The Thirties created the convention that a properly dressed gent always wore a hat. This convention is still honoured by Army officers in town. The purpose is not merely so that the gent may raise his hat to ladies of his acquaintance or hoped-for acquaintance. It also camouflages the major shabby pate. Victorians defended their baldness with electrical stimuli, and modern magicians and other contemporary inventions. These worked as well as genes. Before the Victorians the fashion of shaving, all cranial hair, and covering the billiard-ball skull with a wig, was designed not just for adornment, nor for hygiene, nor (as in the case of the first Queen Elizabeth) as a corrective for Nature's defects. A wig is cephalocentric beneath the wig all heads are equal.

Some remedies for baldness, such as the wig, are ageless. Ancient Egyptians wore black or sky-blue wigs as protection from the sun (or so they said) rather than as camouflage for muddling age. And those like Elton John who have hair-grafts, or Michael Fabricant who have wigs today, find it still makes them look at least ten years stiffer. *Le Bobby Charlton* is the best reason for draping long lateral hair across the top of the head to disguise its nakedness. This style is impractical in a wind. But it is also old. Napoleon combed his hair forward to hide his prominent forehead. Has Tony Blair adopted a Julius Caesar hair style to suggest new imperial virtues?

For the history of man can be written in his attitude to hair. Cleopatra applied bear's grease to Caesar's bald patch. Toupees and strange wigs have been tried for a long time by the boys wowed most likely to recede. But our technologically correct baldism is part of the modern worship of youth. Until Eden and Keeney, British Prime Ministers and American Presidents were usually bald. Hairlessness was taken as a symbol of tribal wisdom and statesmanship. Now not even news readers can appear hairless. And William Hague wears a baseball cap back-to-front to hide his gleaming pate.

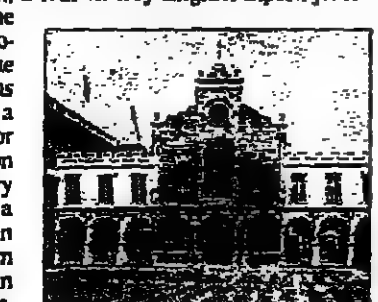
And yet Yul Brynner, Kojak and fashionable modern footballers are evidence that baldies can appear sexy. Losing hair at the front indicates that the man is a great thinker. Losing hair at the back suggests a great lover. But to lose hair at both the back and the front at the same time is a sign that the bald man, only thinks that he is a great lover. Now this new baldness gene would remove rich variety from nature. If evolution is extrapolated from our ancestors, it suggests that in the long run we shall be bald all over. Until then, hats off to baldies. For they have nothing left to hide.

College feud

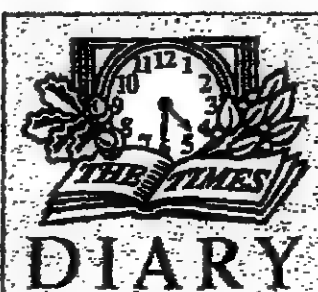
C. P. Snow would have been amused. The Master of Peterhouse had to intervene this week in a dispute between dons at the crusty Cambridge college to prevent a controversial historian being thrown out. Sir John Meurig Thomas used his casting vote in favour of Dr John Adamson after his colleagues split 13-13 about renewing his tenure. The roots of the argument date back to the 1970s, reflecting arcane divisions on the college's high table. Dr Adamson, a 17th-century English expert, joined the college in 1986 and became unpopular with liberals. His profile was raised still further in the 1990s, after his work on the origins of the civil war was denounced by a history professor at Harvard for alleged inaccuracy. Dr Adamson resigned last year from the History of Parliament Trust. He then led a Peterhouse campaign against an extension to the nearby Fitzwilliam Museum and became involved in the rumpus over the college ghost. Petreans are discreet, but one senior don said: "Votes are only this close when the person is controversial. Adamson is unusual. He is not a suburban don. He is colourful. He has invented himself in a way that most dons just don't do these days."

The split, between scientists and arts types, is reminiscent of Snow's *The Masters*, about strife at a Cambridge college. Sir Peregrine Worsthorne, a Peterhouse man, says: "The college is like a family, they all know each other and get on each other's nerves. I am always pleased when old habits are carried on." Dr Adamson agrees: "Peterhouse is a lively college and this is one of its many delights."

■ A JOLLY party of Muslims headed to the Commons last night for its first celebration to mark the end of Ramadan. Soon they were whooping it up over tea and



Dons' debate: Peterhouse



sandwiches. Waiters, who favour stodgy English cuisine, snatched back all the sarnies when they realised they were full of ham.

Out on a limb

ARTIFICIAL limbs are to be displayed in an exhibition which will pay tribute to Diana, Princess of Wales's campaign against landmines at the Imperial War Museum in London. Landmines: The Human Cost, will be opened by a man who seems to know about stray limbs. Robin Cook. "This is not the sort of thing we usually have on display here," says the exhibition organiser, Christopher Dowling, "but we thought it would help people understand the issue. We'll also be laying out a simulated minefield — when visitors step on a mine lots of lights will start flash-

ing." I telephoned Nicholas Soames, the former Defence Minister who crossed swords with the Princess, to ask if he intended to visit. "This exhibition is about landmines," he says "it has nothing to do with the Princess, nothing at all, do you hear? Should he find time to drop in, he will find a whole section dedicated to the Princess's campaign."

■ THE demands of matrimony are bearing down on William Hague. Earlier this week, Tory peers chipped in £22 a head to throw a post-wedding party for him and Ffion in the Chalmers Room at the House of Lords. After being presented with four candlesticks,



Hague was called upon to make a speech. "I've been kept very busy," he said, "bearing up lucky lions 'practising my Welsh'."

Making waves

JUST four months after he moved into Chelsea, the hotelier and Eighties-type Peter de Savary has already incurred the wrath of his neighbours, who include Lady Helen Taylor and that priestess of presentation, Zoë Ball. Some plan to complain to the council about the facade of his house, now decorated with nautical oddities. His choice includes a brass gas light, a bas en relief of an anchor, and a large plaque bearing the word, Boathouse. "It's extremely ugly and not in keeping with Chelsea," says David Wood-Roberts, a long-time resident. "The pale wood door is extremely inelegant." Residents of the Boathouse remain unrepentant. "Someone must like this stuff," says a de Savary deckhand, "because we used to have two large ship lights on either side of the door but they were pinched."

■ DAVID BLUNKETT has asked his agreeable French counterpart, Martine Aubry, for a date. "My definition of flexibility is for the mademoiselle and myself to go and see The Full Monty on the



Blind date: Martine Aubry

grounds that this was the best expression of flexibility in the labour market that I could actually engender." Hmm. His chat-up lines have clearly grown rather rusty, but the MP is keen to organise the trip as the film is set in his Sheffield constituency. I just hope David and his guidebook, Lucy, find the film a fulfilling experience.

JASPER GERARD



PRIOR RESTRAINT

Lord Irvine's press censorship would protect only the powerful

The Lord Chancellor, in his own words, sits at a "critical cusp" of the constitution. As the conduit between judiciary and government, Lord Irvine of Lairg has responsibilities to both. Few ministers have the Lord Chancellor's influence at the heart of Government and no minister has the freedom he enjoys to act as trail-blazer and sage. The interests of the Government are sometimes served by Lord Irvine's special status but they were not well served yesterday. His suggestion that the Press Complaints Commission exercise "prior restraint" on newspapers to prevent them intruding on individual privacy would take Government, press and citizens into new and dangerous territory.

Lord Irvine's comments on press regulation were made during the course of a provocative and wide ranging interview with the *New Statesman*. As an insight into the thinking of one of the Cabinet's most formidable intellects and an exercise in constitutional kite-flying it was precisely what one might expect from a minister of Lord Irvine's gifts. On press regulation, however, the Lord Chancellor raised aloft a kite which deserves to be shot down. The arguments against Lord Irvine's proposals go to the heart of how freedom of expression can best be defended in the Human Rights Bill currently passing through Parliament.

To advocate "prior restraint" sounds like an invitation to caution but, as envisaged by Lord Irvine, it would not be a tripwire which led newspapers to look before they leapt into print. It would be a portcullis which would stand in the way of investigations reaching the public and which would prevent the appearance of potentially embarrassing information about public figures. As Lord Wakeham, the Chairman of the PCC, argues convincingly in an open letter to Chris Smith, the Culture Secretary, "prior restraint" is censorship by another name. It would place a weapon in the hands of the powerful to use against those properly

scrutinising how they exercise their power. Lord Irvine believes that the PCC should be able to prevent the publication of material which is alleged to breach individual privacy, if there is no clear justification in the public interest. He also believes that the PCC should have the power to impose fines on newspapers which do intrude on the privacy of individuals. Lord Irvine proposes a leap on to the PCC, a civil and voluntary body, the powers of a statutory "public authority" under the Human Rights Bill.

If Lord Irvine's proposals were to become law, the PCC could not survive under the strain of its new obligations. Newspapers which freely submit to its rulings, and offer prompt apologies or corrections to wronged individuals, would no longer voluntarily co-operate with a body which had the power to censor. Many investigations into the abuse of power have begun with an intrusion into privacy which would have been difficult to justify initially under the terms outlined by Lord Irvine. The early inquiries into Jonathan Aitken's activities as a Minister, which ended in his disgrace, would never have been published if the system Lord Irvine advocates had been operating.

Not only could the powerful evade scrutiny if Lord Irvine had his way, ordinary citizens could lose a valuable channel of redress if the PCC became a public authority with new powers and editors withdrew co-operation, preferring to take their chances in the courts. Those without the money to go to law would be denied a body which acts informally and effectively on their behalf. No one stands to benefit from such a proposal, apart from the senior lawyers whose rewards Lord Irvine has promised to reduce. No one would wish to limit the Lord Chancellor's freedom to explore radical reforms, but before he replaces an efficient, though imperfect, system with one that is unworkable, he himself should exercise some "prior restraint".

SUMMIT BY SEMINAR

There are limits to what Blair can learn from Clinton

The Prime Minister has a pressing schedule in Washington. He held talks with President Clinton yesterday and later met the congressional leadership. He will have breakfast with Vice-President Al Gore this morning, hold a televised news conference with Mr Clinton shortly afterwards and then enjoy an extensive afternoon session in the White House. From there he will travel to Camp David, the presidential retreat. All this activity disguises the fact that on most key matters — the crisis in Iraq, the Asian economic collapse and Bosnia — the two men could scarcely be much closer.

In the absence of substantive disagreement, the President and Mr Blair have chosen to engage in serious discussion. This afternoon's deliberations in Washington will consist of a four-hour social policy seminar, a sequel to an event at Chequers last November chaired by the Prime Minister and attended by Hillary Clinton. The American side will consist of the President's closest advisers. Mr Blair will field Jack Straw, Helen Liddell, Alan Milburn and most of the Downing Street Policy Unit. As President Kennedy once said in a different context, never has so much talent been together in the White House except when Thomas Jefferson dined alone.

The assembled company face an ambitious agenda. They will apparently consider the character of contemporary economics, the revitalisation of strong communities in an age of intense change and the reconnection of citizens to the political process.

The overarching theme will be the search for what President Clinton has described as a "Third Way" between traditional social democracy and free market capitalism. This notion has been echoed by some in the Prime Minister's circle who aspire to embrace "post-statist collectivism". Mr Clinton is no-

toriously enthusiastic for this sort of exercise.

This meeting for minds is an excellent idea. It deserves to become a regular feature of transatlantic exchange. The amount that Mr Blair can learn from the President is, though, contestable. In truth, the "New Democrats" are a less than encouraging example for new Labour. Mr Clinton first entered office with dramatic plans that collapsed in Congress. For the last three years he has promoted a large number of small-scale proposals. If there is an ideological thread that connects them then it is a type of low-calorie conservatism. It is often simply opinion poll inspired opportunism.

The quest for a "Third Way" is illusory and as credible as the goal of a third gender. The real debate is about how best to use capitalism not bypass it. These questions include the expansion of access to markets, the preparation of the maximum number of people for technological change, the empowerment of those who have had little influence over their own destiny, the radical redesign of public welfare systems and respect for the institutions that, through voluntary choice, bind human beings to each other. This is less "post-statist collectivism" than "inclusive individualism".

That terrain is not the exclusive territory of left or right. At its best, new Labour, unlike the New Democrats, shows signs of occupying it. The Prime Minister is in the right city to take that process further. This afternoon he will find himself in the wrong public building. There is another American politician with the appropriate intellectual interest in, and an energetic programme for, these important issues. He has already had an enormous impact on policy in the Clinton era. Unfortunately, for both men, Mr Blair will not be spending much time during this trip in the company of Newt Gingrich.

TWO OUT OF TEN

For educationalists who want the world to be a different place

Any parent knows that children thrive on rewards and, occasionally, punishment. So basic is this psychological insight that it can be extended to intelligent animals such as dogs and horses. From nursery school onwards, children come home excited when they have been given a gold star or sticker for good work. But now, we are told by an educational expert, such practices should be eschewed, for they reinforce failure.

How odd that the very remedy that behavioural experts suggest to parents should be frowned upon at school. Fridges and cork boards across the country are festooned with star charts to encourage children to do their homework, help around the house and tidy their rooms. Nobody suggests that such a system punctures their self-esteem. Rather it encourages them to exhibit the good social behaviour that will help them in later life.

School should also prepare children for the world outside. Instead, educationalists such as Paul Black, who wrote this report, seem determined to cocoon pupils from reality. Children, he says, should not be given marks out of ten, grades or gold stars, for then they "look for the ways to obtain the best marks rather than at the needs of their learning". Moreover, those who discover through marking that they have not done

well "are led to believe that they lack ability, and this belief leads them to attribute their difficulties to a defect in themselves about which they cannot do a great deal".

Yet learning to look for the ways in which they can win the best marks is one of the most useful life skills to be gained from school. Much of life is about working a system to its full advantage. Pupils who know how to maximise their test results will be well equipped for the world of work.

And what about those who win low marks? Can these not be seen as a spur to greater achievement rather than an invitation to give up? Low marks do not necessarily reflect low ability. They are just as likely to be a sign of lack of effort. And if the children themselves are not immediately motivated to work harder as a result, they may at least be urged to do so by their parents.

Most children prefer their work to be rigorously marked. They want to do better than in their previous test and they want to do better than their peers. Competition is a natural instinct in children, displayed in any primary school playground. And competition is endemic in the world outside: employers will judge potential employees against each other. Teachers do pupils no service by insulating them from these truths.

Profit-making role in lottery success

From Sir Ivan Lawrence, QC

Sir, It is a great pity that Richard Branson soured the rejoicing at his victory in the High Court with his vindictive call for the resignation of Peter Davis (report, February 3).

The Ofcom regulator can have had nothing at all to do with either a bribery attempt or a failed libel suit. As someone closely involved in the Conservative Government's change of attitude in favour of a national lottery, I for one am not happy about his departure from office.

Sadly, Mr Branson is taking his time in recovering from the rejection five years ago by Mr Davis of his own bid to run the National Lottery, even though the £5 billion raised by Camelot, under Mr Davis's supervision, has made it the most successful in the world. Surely it is clear that the marketing success upon which the lottery has been built could never have been achieved by a non-profit-making company.

Could not Mr Branson turn his entrepreneurial skills to addressing a problem which the Government has so far not felt able to solve: how the £3.7 billion allocated to the good causes but not yet taken up by them might be immediately put to helping charities. At present the money is being sent to the Treasury — something which in opposition new Labour vehemently opposed.

Yours faithfully,
IVAN LAWRENCE,
1 Essex Court, Temple, EC4 9AR,
February 4.

From Mrs Stan Flynn

Sir, Where the lottery is concerned, there seems to be an increasingly widely held view that a "not for profit" organisation is bound to be better and more efficiently run than one where the profit motive drives managerial culture. Indeed moral superiority seems to be assumed.

We must beware allowing this to become received wisdom. Too often "not for profit" can be an excuse for allowing poor management, at considerable cost.

Keeping the profit motive in the lottery equation should result in an incentive to reduce costs. Whilst it is obviously important to ensure that management bonuses are kept to an acceptable level, this should deliver maximum benefits in the form of lottery profits for the six good causes.

Yours sincerely,
SIÂN FLYNN,
Kilbane Lodge,
Valley End, Chobham,
Woking, Surrey GU24 8TE,
February 3.

Taxation of barristers

From Mrs Heather Hallett, QC

Chairman of the Bar Council

Sir, Mr D. D. Culley, in his letter on the taxation of barristers' fees (February 3), asserts:

It may be that the barrister has to agree better payment terms with the client's solicitor or charge interest, but this must be between those two parties and should not affect the Government's collection of tax.

If only it were that simple. The fact is that for a very large number of barristers the other party is the Government itself.

The Government does not negotiate our payment terms. It dictates them. The Government does not pay interest on our fees, yet does keep us waiting months, often years, for payment. Those doing government work do not enjoy "an enormous mark-up in calculating their fees", as Mr Culley assumes to be the case. They are entitled to be paid a reasonable fee for the work done. An official employed by the Government decides what is a reasonable fee.

Mr Culley's letter will be of little comfort to my members, particularly the new entrants, who have started in practice saddled with thousands of pounds of debts and are struggling to survive on substantial overdrafts.

Yours faithfully,
HEATHER HALLETT,
Chairman,
The General Council of the Bar,
3 Bedford Row, WC1R 4DB,
February 3.

'Auto-pilot' lawyers

From Mr Hugh N. Parsons

Sir, I am puzzled by the example chosen by the Home Secretary, in criticising defence solicitors in the youth courts, of a lawyer, operating "on auto-pilot" and informing the court that a client with a long record of offending "had a pregnant girlfriend and a job starting on Monday" (report, January 29, earlier editions).

It is a lawyer's duty to put to the court any matters which can properly be put in mitigation on behalf of their client. That the persistent offender cited by Mr Straw had obtained employment and was a father-to-be could indicate a newly responsible attitude and a more stable lifestyle adopted by the offender. They would certainly be relevant factors which could avoid a custodial sentence.

In my view, a defence lawyer who failed to put such matters before the court on behalf of his client would be failing in his professional duty.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH N. PARSONS,
Humphreys and Parsons (solicitors),
Cambridge House,
Machynall, Powys SY20 8AL,
January 30.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9KN Telephone 0171-782 5000

Place for moral absolutes in Tory policy on the family

From the Chairman of the Conservative Christian Fellowship

Sir, Politicians often talk about "the family" but rarely define what they mean by it. Last Thursday evening's speech by William Hague was an historic exception. Your editorial of January 31, "New family values", drew attention to an all too small proportion of that speech — the Conservative leader's inclusive approach to homosexual people and other unmarried family forms. But Mr Hague had said all of this at last October's party conference.

What was new was a clear acceptance of marriage as the ideal to be promoted in family policy. William Hague argued that divorce was generally bad for children. He challenged the libertine Law Commission's advocacy of increased rights for cohabiting couples. He acknowledged that the Conservative administration of the last 18 years had not done enough to help the family.

Mr Hague made a bold and intelligent attempt to reconcile tolerance of alternative lifestyles, which he stressed did not mean indifference, and the promotion of marriage in party policy. He also noted that most people still live in families headed by married couples. In that sense it was also politically astute: policies to support the majority will help reconnect the Conservative Party with the British people as well as its intellectual heritage.

Yours sincerely,
TIM MONTGOMERIE,
Chairman,
Conservative Christian Fellowship,
12b Widdowson Court,
Lynton Road, N2 0HN,
February 2.

From Mr Robin Brookes

Sir, The Fifties, which your leading article associates with a priggish morality, were a time of intense debate. The concerns of that decade — literary censorship for instance, capital punishment, the law of marriage, divorce and abortion, homosexuality — provided the agenda for the 1960s.

The Conservative Party, then as now, contained adherents of a revealed and unchanging morality, to whom your sentiments must give a degree of pain; but characteristically it is cautiously pragmatic in its response to social change. "Change is our ally" was a Conservative slogan of the time. The line Mr Hague has taken is much what one might have expected from Sir Edward Boyle or Sir David Eccles, to mention two who had the ear of the party in the 1950s, or indeed from Mr Butler and Mr Macmillan.

The generation which held the reins in the 1950s, during which I grew up, was in sharp reaction to the Victorian age. "Victorian" stood for the conspiracy of silence on sexual matters, the double standard for men and women, hostility to contraception. There

would have been no mileage in a proposal to return to Victorian values.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN BROOKES,
Beech Tree House,
Beech Lane, Grayshott,
Hindhead, Surrey GU26 6LT,
February 2.

From Dr D. E. B. Powell

Sir, You appear unsure, in today's leader, whether an outdated morality is to be laid at the feet of the Victorians or of the "priggish and sometimes prejudiced morality of the Fifties and before". This is in relation to the exploitation of women and to assumptions that heterosexuality is normal and that births to the never married are illegitimate.

"Moral absolutism" is dismissed as the preserve of a "fine-and-brimstone preacher". Then, having caricatured a limited selection of these values, you seem to consign those of your readers born before the "generational divide" of the Sixties, to a dustbin of dated, chauvinistic and homophobic irredeemables.

You praise Mr Hague as one who stands for these new family values. In some respects he has practised his own preaching. But are we now moving into an era of no moral absolutes? You pick on gender-related issues. But what of questions of life and death, honesty and fidelity? In such matters are we to be guided by that with which we can "live comfortably"?

Mr Hague's and your own guide-

lines are purely utilitarian. The strange thing is that when the "social damage" of cohabitation, never-married mothers, HIV/Aids and the like are pointed out, accusations of homophobia, etc, come flying fast.

Whilst today's political gods, of all parties, talk and behave as though they have discovered new values bereft of morality, many of your readers (of all ages) will feel on surer ground as they trust in a God-given morality that predates Queen Victoria by millennia.

Finally, to my mind your leading article is at complete variance with a series of superb leaders published over the years on the remembrance of the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

I am, etc.
D. E. B. POWELL,
4 West Farm Close,
Ogmore-by-Sea, Bridgend,
Mid Glamorgan CF32 0PT,
January 31.

From Father Bryan Storey

Sir, Your leading article today seems to me to undermine moral absolutism. Without the absolutes contained in most of the Commandments (eg, murder, adultery, to name just a couple) there is no morality at all.

Yours truly,
BRYAN STOREY,
Chy an Proter, Trewarmeth,
Tintagel, Cornwall PL34 0ET,
January 31.

Choice of issues

From Mr John Redwood, MP for Wokingham (Conservative)

Sir, You are right to say that the Conservative Party in Parliament needs to set out a serious agenda for the country (leading article, "The Commons touch", February 4), as William Hague has been doing. You are right to urge us to highlight the splits and divisions within what we in Opposition see as an unprincipled, rootless, restless Government. You are wrong to say we are only interested in trivia.

This week's DTT questions will not revolve around Margaret Beckett's bathroom, but around the impact of government policy on British manufacturers and exporters. I have split much more ink on the European presidency, the £25,000 million tax hike on business, the minimum wage and the Competition Bill, than I have on the misdemeanours of ministers.

My colleagues have spent many more hours and days debating education, voting systems, the pensions tax, the attack on the countryside and the Amsterdam treaty than they have on illustrating individual ministerial misbehaviour. So far the media have found the stories about lifestyles more

interesting than the serious debates. It is our duty to illuminate both. It is the duty of the press to decide which captures the mood and sells most newspapers.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN REDWOOD,
(Chief Opposition Spokesman on Trade and Industry),
House of Commons,
February 4.

From the Shadow Foreign Secretary

Sir, The references in your leader to Wednesday's debate on Robin Cook's dismissal of his diary secretary miss the point.

The debate was not about Mr Cook's private life. It was about his attempt to abuse ministerial power in a way in which both the Prime Minister and, belatedly, he himself, have acknowledged to be wrong.

It is a measure of their discomfort that it evoked a response from Labour described by your sketch writer today as "bullying... intolerant, group-conformist and hateful".

Yours etc,
MICHAEL HOWARD,
House of Commons,
February 5.

Ovid translation

From Mr Michael Cullis

Sir, Following on your report that our Poet Laureate has "stunned" the literary world with his *Birthday Letters* (January 19; see also letters, January 24), and that the Whitbread Book Award judges had found his version of Ovid's poems "sublime" (report, January 28), Simon Jenkins (article, January 31) expands on this latter theme, yet does not mention the centuries-old classic translation by Arthur Golding (1567) of the complete *Metamorphoses*.

I recall a leading verse-translator of our time, Ezra Pound, describing this, in no less extravagant terms, as "the most beautiful book in the language — my opinion, and I suspect Shakespeare's too".

The work has, however, been out of print since a limited edition was published by the Delmar Press about 100 years ago. Could not some enterprising publisher be persuaded to reissue it?

Yours etc,
MICHAEL CULLIS,
Peel House, Buntingford,
Hertfordshire SG9 9AE,
February 1.

Price of fame

From Mr Graham Chainey

Sir, I have received the following communication from the American Biographical Institute, Inc., of North Carolina:

Dear Mr Chainey (sic). It is indeed a great pleasure to enclose your invitation to be a distinguished biographer of the MILLENNIUM HALL OF FAME which will showcase the lives of men and women who have made this century great... I look forward to receiving your favorable reply to this nomination. I would like to thank you, on behalf of the Institute, for your many contributions to humankind.

The deluxe leather edition of the work will cost me \$375; my Millennium Hall of Fame statue \$375; my Millennium Hall of Fame testimonial plaque \$375. Or I can purchase the whole package for \$995.

I've been racking my brains to recall my many contributions to humankind. It's true I had a letter published in your columns not long ago...

Yours immorally,
GRAHAM CHAINEY,
35 The Albemarle,
Marine Parade,
Brighton BN2 1TX,
February 5.

Prostate tests

From Mr Joseph C. Smith

Sir, Dr Stuttaford ("Why early prostate tests are essential", January 29) cites evidence that, without early diagnosis and radical therapy, seven men out of ten who "develop" prostate cancer die of it. I would remind your readers that only a tiny fraction of those who contract the disease die of it — one in one hundred, according to one estimate.

Dr Stuttaford also quotes US research showing a 94 per cent ten-year survival after operation, rather than well-known Swedish research which shows a similar ten-year survival without any treatment. The only long-term case-controlled study, which was conducted in the US, showed no statistically significant benefit from surgery at 23 years.

It may be true, as Dr Stuttaford states, that German patients (screened) have a survival rate 50 per cent better at five years than their British

counterparts. However, screening will pick up the disease at least five years before clinical presentation, so these figures suggest that treatment does nothing to prolong survival.

I support properly controlled prospective trials of the treatment of early prostate cancer; but until an effective treatment is found I shall continue to enjoy my red wine, in blissful ignorance of my own level of PSA (prostatic specific antigen).

Yours etc,
J. C. SMITH,
(President, British Association of Urological Surgeons, 1992-94),
23 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6NX,
January 31.

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Letters should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be faxed to 0171-782-5046. e-mail to: letters@the-times.co.uk

OBITUARIES

MAJOR-GENERAL ARTHUR BROCKLEHURST

Major-General Arthur Brocklehurst, CB, DSO, Deputy C-in-C of the British Army of the Rhine, 1957-61, died on January 2 aged 92. He was born on July 20, 1905.

A highly professional general, Brocklehurst made his name commanding the 30th Field Regiment of the 4th Division during the Italian Campaign, taking part in the battles of Cassino, Lake Trasimeno, Florence, the Gothic and Rimini Lines, and the Roman rivers in 1944. It was only in the last ten years of his military career that he joined the "all arms" command and staff stream of the Army, which led to his becoming Deputy C-in-C of the British Army of the Rhine at the end of his long military career.

Calm, clear-headed and firm in action, Brocklehurst was a cheerful, friendly man who led by example and encouragement. In later life, the laconic "Brock" mellowed into "dear old Brockie".

Educated at King's School, Canterbury, and the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Arthur Evers Brocklehurst was commissioned into the Royal Artillery in 1926. His early service was mostly in India with the 15th Field Brigade, RA, during which he described himself as a dabbler in all sports and games, shooting three tigers, playing rugby and squash for the Gunners, and winning in for the Royal Artillery Dug.

He was given his "ticket" at Woolwich in 1934, and posted to L (Nepy) Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, in the autumn of 1935. Just before the outbreak of war in 1939, he was sent out to Malaya, but was soon posted back to G Battery (Mercy's Troop) in the 5th Royal Horse Artillery with the British Expeditionary Force in France.

But he missed seeing action during the German Blitzkrieg in France in 1940 because, a few days before the German offensive in the West began, he was posted back to England to



attend the Staff College. He then spent the whole of 1941 as brigade major of the 48th Divisional Artillery, standing by to defend the beaches of the West Country against possible enemy assault, and most of 1942 instructing at the Canadian Staff College.

Active service came in the spring of 1943 when he was appointed to command 30th Field Regiment in French North Africa during the final battles for Tunisia. Thereafter, he was

consistently in action with his regiment whenever General Dudley Ward's 4th Division was in the line, and often supporting other divisions when it was not.

In the decisive last battle for Cassino, he put up a most impressive performance, remembering innumerable registered targets and switching the fire of his own regiment — and sometimes of others as well — from one target to another without pause or

error: a mastery example of artillery command for which he was later awarded the DSO.

In the immediate postwar period, he continued in artillery appointments, apart from five months as assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general in Trieste in the winter of 1945-46, until he was selected for the Imperial Defence College in 1954.

From Belgrave Square, he was appointed to the Adjutant-General's Staff as deputy director of personal services. As such he represented the War Office on the first Armed Forces Pay Review Body which was set up in 1955 to bring Service pay into line with the requirements of all regular forces in anticipation of the political decision to bring National Service to an end. He argued the case successfully for the introduction of terminal grants, designed to help servicemen purchase their own homes on retirement. In 1956 he was appointed CB — an unusual honour for a brigadier.

Promoted major-general, he went out to Malaya in the autumn of 1956 to become the last Chief of Staff of Malaya Command as the anti-terrorist campaign was drawing to its successful conclusion. He had the task of insuring the smooth and harmonious transfer of operational responsibility to the Malayan Armed Forces on Merdeka, the independence of Malaysia, a year later.

On return from Malaya in 1958, he commanded Rhine District for a year before taking up the post of deputy commander-in-chief BAOR, first, to his old divisional command of the 4th Division, General Sir Dudley Ward, and then to General Sir James Cassels, the future Chief of the General Staff. He retired from the Army in 1961.

In retirement he devoted himself to local political affairs in Wiltshire and to the Royal Horse Artillery Association.

He married Joan Beryl Parry-Cooke in May 1940. He is survived by her and by their twin daughters.

DENNIS SELINGER

Dennis Selinger, film and theatrical agent, died on February 2 aged 76. He was born in Brighton on July 20, 1921.



AMONG his colleagues, Dennis Selinger was famous for two things: having invented the "package", whereby an agent puts together in advance the complete set-up for a film production — producer, director, writer, principal cast-members — and presents it to a production company; and secondly for his extraordinary generosity in pressing upon producers the actors he thought right for the roles, whether or not he was actually representing them.

He represented three screen legends — Sean Connery, Roger Moore and George Lazenby — but, remarkably, he was nagging away at Cubby Broccoli, the Bond series producer, to use Pierce Brosnan, who was never a client of his firm ICM, for years before Brosnan was actually cast in the role.

Selinger was born in Black Rock, Brighton (a bad day for Black Rock, "as he was darkly to observe). He was the youngest child of an entrepreneur, and was largely brought up by a much older sister. When she married a theatrical agent called Monty Lyons, he went to work in Lyons's office at the age of 14, and the Lyons became his surrogate parents. He booked his first act when he was 16: a fan dancer from the East End, and was still waiting for his commission 60 years later. He soon became an important part of the Lyons

business, and when Lyons finally decided to retire he joined with some friends of his to set up a new agency which eventually became ICM. The friends happened to be three brothers called Lew and Leslie Grade and Bernard Delfont.

As the outbreak of war he enlisted in the Army, serving for much of the war as a gunner in Burma. Unfortunately, he contracted some form of fever and had to spend a lot of time chafing on the sidelines. But by way of compensation, he saw a young hopeful called Peter Sellers in a camp entertainment, suggested to him that he might have a future in show business, and continued to represent him for the rest of his life.

In his capacity as agent and friend of Sellers, Selinger had much to do with the putting together of *The Goon Show*, and managed to stay on good terms with Sellers when many of his other early associates fell by the wayside.

The Goons were not the only comedy team upon whom he had a crucial influence. Ernie Wise recalls that when he and Eric Morecambe first got together, they took along their comic act in some trepidation to show Selinger. Selinger watched in silence, then, when they asked if he thought they had any potential, said "First buy yourselves decent suits, then get a funny song, and I think you're in business."

Among the other grantees he represented, and regarded as friends, were David Niven, Michael Caine, Bob Hoskins and Ben Kingsley. Many remember him affectionately as a great ball-out of faltering careers and impoverished clients. Jeffrey Archer recalls that when *Not a Penny More, Not a Penny Less* came out as a book he was in desperate financial straits, and turned to Selinger for help. Selinger sold the television rights of the book for precisely £1, which seemed an unlikely way of doing it. But the gamble paid off: interest was created, sales of the book were boosted, and Archer as a result went on to his triumphantly bestselling career.

When Faye Dunaway was going through problems at the time of her divorce from Terry O'Neill, it was Selinger who pulled her out of them and got her back to work. Selinger was married once, to Deborah, literally the girl next door. Although they divorced two years ago, she continued to live next door and remained his constant companion and closest friend. There were no children.

ROBERT SCRIBNER

R. W. Scribner, historian, died of cancer on January 29 aged 56. He was born on September 6, 1941.

FEW historians have so transformed the understanding of an era of Europe's past as Bob Scribner did with his studies of the German Reformation. His life coincided with an innovative period in the writing of history and he embraced questions of social history, anthropology and new ways of studying images. Above all he was able to chronicle and understand late medieval and early modern religion, as lived — communally and practically — and to explore the Christian lives of townspeople and villagers as rich webs of ritual, belief and doubt.

With a left-wing commitment to the understanding of what a "popular religion" might be, Scribner never romanticised or condescended to the peasants or artisans who practised it. He realised that men and women were engaged above all in a struggle for survival within the family, the workshop, the village, the region. Their struggles often led to cruel labelling and exclusions — of vagrants, of witches — and their religion offered remedies, consolation, and badges of identity. He also helped to chart the decline of "magic" as large parts of



Reformation. He was the first to understand how in a largely oral culture Lutheran propaganda was spread deep and wide through images.

The following years saw a stream of innovative and influential articles, including "The Incomprehensible Luther", in which he charts the rise of a cult around a wooden of Martin Luther which remained unscathed when a fire burnt down the hut that it adorned, even though Lutheranism in the region had rejected the worship of holy images.

Scribner realised that though the world may change almost beyond recognition, popular mentalities change only gradually, and his sensibility was well attuned to these evolutions. He aimed not to show previous eras and beliefs as irrational, but to explore their creativity. Ritual life was shown by him to be much more than routine participation in traditional patterns of behaviour such as the mass or the Corpus Christi procession. Ritual life provided patterns through which the world was understood and within which strife could be expressed. He often compared it to jazz, with several playing different tunes, around a shared motif, producing a rich, sometimes discordant, but often harmonious concerted effort.

Perhaps more than any re-

form historian, Scribner came close to practising what French historians call *histoire totale*, a kind of writing that brings economic, cultural and political considerations to bear on closely observed situations. His sense of material aspects of life, of the rhythms of work, the seasons and reproduction became apparent in his essay "Ritual and popular belief in Catholic Germany at the time of the Reformation" (1984). He was equally an expert on popular print, high theology, the intricacies of the guild system, education, liturgy and agrarian work in the early modern Germany.

He spent many a summer in grey and unassuming libraries of the old East Germany unearthing the traces of the life of the Reformation through its cheap print images, its witchcraft trials, its proverbs and diaries. His enthusiasm and energy were prodigious and he earned the respect and approval of both Catholic and Protestant scholars in Germany, where he often lectured in German.

Scribner also collaborated with Peter Burke in running a seminar on issues of social and cultural history which became a meeting point for Europeanists, historians of India, China and Latin America. Although he was shy, the students he nurtured discovered a fund of generosity and dedication. He thrived on joint editorial ventures, producing fine volumes on the Reformation. Especially close to his heart was a volume of essays by his graduate students, *Popular Belief in Germany and Central Europe, 1400-1800*, which he edited with Trevor Johnson (1996).

Practising a humane and sophisticated history, he showed that the Reformation was a war about much more than theology, and was won not in a single battle, but over a long period.

Scribner took a chair in the Divinity School at Harvard in 1996, but a few months later it became clear that he was ill with cancer. He is survived by his wife, Lois, and by their son and daughter.

Nicholas Saunders, businessman and alternative culture guru, died in a road accident on February 3 aged 60. He was born on January 25, 1938.

NICHOLAS SAUNDERS is best known as the writer of *Efor Ecstasy* (1993) and *Ecstasy and the Dance Culture* (1995). He also created a website to provide information, positive and negative, to a public increasingly interested in Ecstasy and other recreational drugs.

He spent the last years of his life experimenting cautiously with Ecstasy and other hallucinogenic drugs, to which he felt himself to be indebted. He felt his first Ecstasy experience to have been an impetus in a life-long search for self-realisation. It was typical of Saunders that he would share his personal experience and the information he researched.

Starting in 1970, Saunders pioneered and published *Alternative*, the forerunner of such publications as *Time Out*. The spirit of the Sixties excited his sensibilities and he felt it vital to share his experience with as many people as possible. *Alternative London's* many editions appealed to a whole generation of experimenters, in much the same

way that *Ecstasy* and the *Dance Culture* does today.

Alternative London was published from his home base, an extraordinary flat in World's End, Chelsea. The house was a shrine to both his design skills and his love of animals. A large pond ran from the garden into the sitting room, where ducks swam and dived among bemused visitors; upstairs a family of rabbits played on the roof garden.

After a fire caused by one of his most bemused visitors, he relocated his domestic zoo to Neal's Yard, Covent Garden, in 1976, when it was an almost derelict collection of warehouses.

Neal's Yard will always be linked with Saunders's name. He lived and worked in the yard, renovating decayed warehouses. The buildings he created are reminders of an eccentric nature which was forever juggling a love of city life with a romantic attachment to the pastoral. The façades are festooned with sweet peas, geraniums, clematis and sunflowers in season.

Saunders had foreseen the emergence of Covent Garden as the "new place". Feeling he sensed a trend towards a more holistic way of life, he created a bulk-buying wholefood warehouse, offering healthy

food at the lowest possible prices. Thereafter followed a string of businesses which are testament to his entrepreneurial insights.

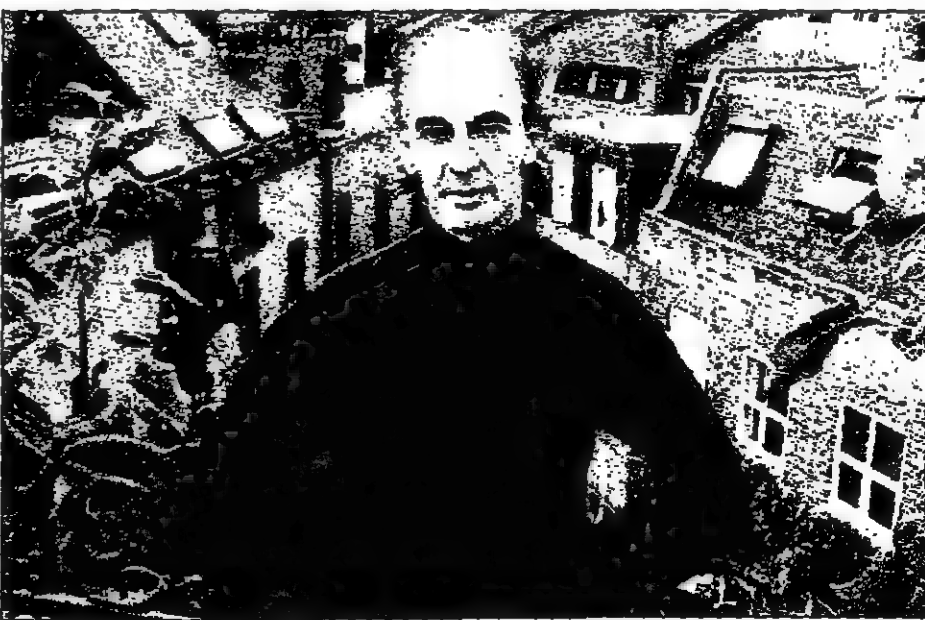
His interest lay in designing the simplest and most effective systems to get these businesses off the ground. But once they were operational, he handed them over to friends and colleagues, many of whom owe their success to his inspiration and help. He recently created a self-contained guest flat in his house for the many friends he had made on his extensive travels.

Several years ago he bought a forest in Surrey, the outcome of having spent many Saturdays walking in woodlands within easy access of London. It was on one such walk that he met and fell in love with Anja Dashwood, with whom he was to live until his death.

He had been recently researching a book about hallucinogenic plants and ritual practices among various religious sects; this work took him and Anja on many adventurous journeys across the US, South America and Europe.

It was on one such journey of exploration, this time to South Africa, that he was killed in a car accident.

He leaves behind his partner, Anja, and a son from a previous relationship.



Nicholas Saunders on the roof of his flat in Neal's Yard, Covent Garden

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Robert Whyment reports on a year of events to enhance UK-Japan relations

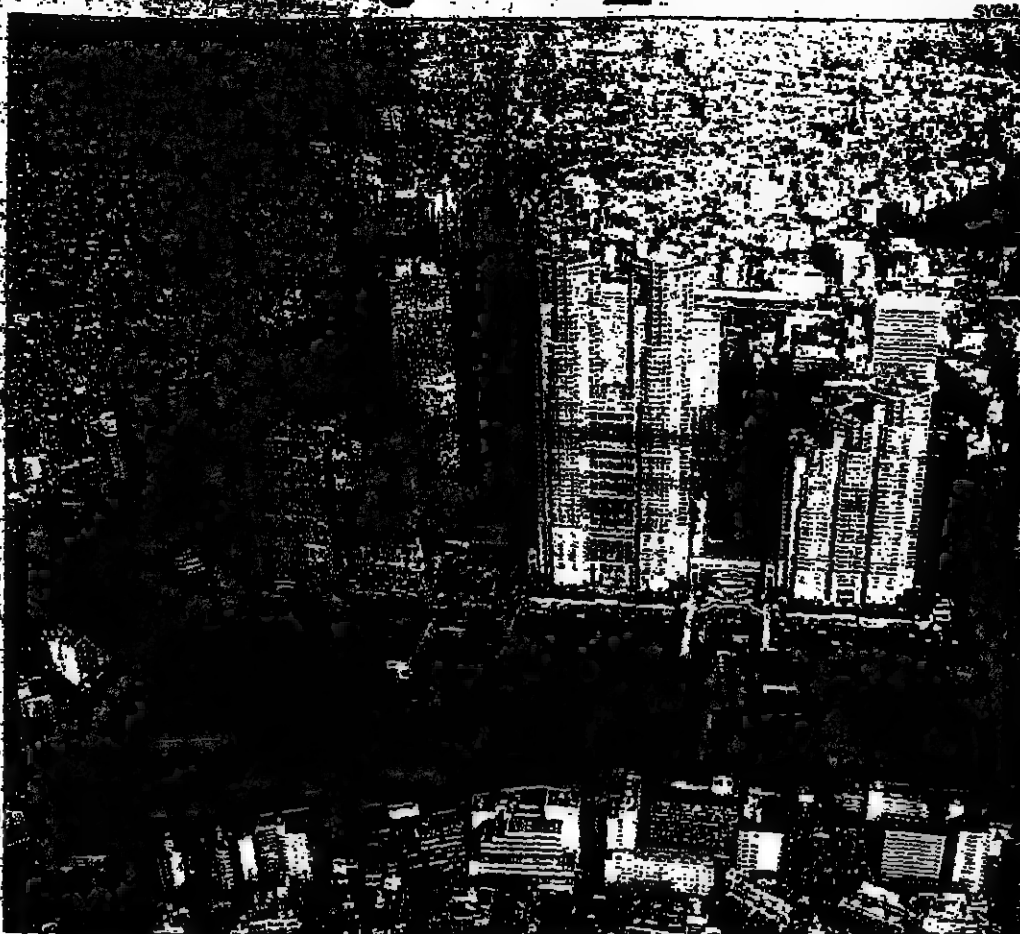
In an Olympian spirit

People are curiously reluctant to let stereotypes get in the way of a comfortable stereotype. For many Britons, Japan conjures up a mix of geisha girls, *Maiden Butte* and workaholics. Likewise, Japanese fondly cling to what they learnt at school — that the English are all gentlemen with umbrellas and foggy cities.

Stereotypes will not fade easily, but every year may help the two countries to view each other in a broader, fresher light. The Japanese are being treated to a flood of new images of Britain through Festival UK98, a year-long celebration of British culture and life-style. And in May, the Emperor and Empress of Japan are scheduled to visit Britain, a trip that officials hope will help to banish old perceptions and promote better understanding. This is also a year in which Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto is due to visit Britain twice. He is scheduled to attend the second Asia-Europe summit hosted by the United Kingdom in April, and the G8 summit to be held in Birmingham in May.

Tony Blair set the tone for a "special year" in Britain's relations with Japan when he visited Tokyo in January for talks with Mr Hashimoto. He launched the festival, called for more Japanese investment, and banged the drum for Britain as a "country of energy and dynamism and creativity". Most importantly, perhaps, he made a deep impression with his informal, cheeky manner. Certainly, Mr Blair did not conform to the impression of Britain gained from the *Sherlock Holmes* series and other period dramas popular with Japanese television and cinema audiences. To the Japanese, Mr Blair seemed to personify Britain's hip culture of music and fashion, which has attracted a big following among Japan's youth, particularly young women. Press comment went well beyond the bland clichés normally reserved for visiting presidents and prime ministers.

Blair is perhaps the most dynamic politician in Europe today, gushed the daily newspaper, *Mainichi Shinbun*. Another respected daily, *Asahi Shinbun*, contrasted Mr Blair's vigorous commitment to reforms with the inertia of Japan's own tradition-bound political leadership. To the many Japanese turned off by snubbing politics, the British Prime



East-West links: the bustling Tokyo skyline, and Cherie Blair meeting a kimono contest winner during her husband's visit to Japan last month



Minister presented the image of a dazzling young leader. Especially striking was the eagerness of many Japanese opinion-formers to hear Mr Blair's views on how Japan might overcome its financial woes and proceed with its own "Big

Bang" of financial reforms and deregulation. His insistence on the need to make "hard choices" went down well with businessmen who want their leaders to act more boldly.

One senior industrialist noted that 100 years ago British engineers brought the first railways and waterworks to help Japan to modernise. "The know-how we most need from you today," he said, "is firm leadership and crisis management."

Mr Blair, accompanied by a high-powered team of British industrialists, brought into focus the "Action Japan" campaign which aims to increase Britain's presence in Japan. Japan is Britain's second largest market outside the European Union, and the campaign, launched by the Department of Trade and Industry in 1994, actively seeks to boost British sales in Japan and promote British

investment there. "Action Japan" is a marriage of private and public sectors to explore new opportunities and foster intensive contact between British and Japanese companies at all levels.

It is often not fully realised that the great majority of the formal barriers to imports into Japan have been dismantled, and Japan's import tariffs are now lower than the OECD average. With the Japanese Government's recent agreement to lower the tax on imported liquor there are now very few areas where imports of interest to Britain are subject to discriminatory treatment.

The Festival UK98, presenting 250 aspects of Britain, including the Spice Girls and the designer Paul Smith, is likely to increase awareness of Britain's contributions to international youth culture. Grity films such as

The Full Monty, *Brassed Off* and *Career Girls*, screened as part of the festival, will remind Japanese fans that Britain's film industry is not all Jane Austen and Thomas Hardy.

Indeed, *The Full Monty*, which played to full houses after its release in Tokyo, looks like spawning another phrase to join the thousands of English words digested whole by the Japanese language.

Mr Blair helped by giving a major speech in Tokyo in which he underlined Britain's determination "to go the full monty" in putting the economy on a secure footing for the 21st century. When the significance of the phrase was explained to baffled Japanese businessmen, many agreed that it summed up the do-or-die spirit that Japan needs to use to deal with its own pressing economic problems.

The drive to hold on to superpower status

Reform and restructuring are vital if Japan, beset by sleaze and a weak economy, is to prosper again

Japan is going through an epic transformation to secure its future as an economic and technological superpower, Robert Whyment writes. So momentous is the process that senior diplomats refer to it as the "third opening", comparable to the opening when Japan emerged from feudalism in the 19th century, and after 1945 when it was reshaped by the Allied occupation.

Nothing happens overnight in this country, but a consensus has developed favouring quite radical changes. Once more, it is pressure from Western countries that has forced the opening. But there is also a domestic imperative. Burdened by a rapidly ageing population and rising social spending, the Japanese realise they will be unable to compete effectively in the 21st century without restructuring their economy and society.

Reform has become the catchword of Japan in the 1990s, particularly since Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto made it his political credo on taking office two years ago. The sweeping changes envisaged would streamline government and reduce the bloated bureaucracy, overhaul the financial system with "Big Bang" deregulation, and rebuild the economy to prepare for a society with fewer productive workers and more old people. Educational reform is also on Mr Hashimoto's agenda.

The proposals to foster free markets and open competition, if implemented, would meet the West's demands for more transparent business practices.

They would draw a line under the post-war era when the Government actively managed economic development with policies to nurture home-grown businesses and shut foreigners out of Japan's markets. This strategy helped Japan rebuild its modern economy after its defeat in the second world war, producing the "economic miracle" and a stable and equitable society.

But state management of the economy also produced the huge trade surpluses for Japan that are a continuing source of friction with its trading partners. But events in the nineties, beginning with the plunge in asset prices after the bursting of the "bubble" economy, have forced a reappraisal in Japan.

The economy has slowed to the point of recession. The weakening of the yen, like the stock market collapse, dented national pride. But it was last year's collapse of financial institutions — and television images of anxious depositors queuing outside banks and securities houses to withdraw their money — that provoked the deepest unease.

The vogue word is *nikonori*, the selling of Japan, and the blame is laid at the door of political leaders and bureaucrats found to have been feathering their own nests as the economic and financial mess went from bad to worse. Bureaucratic incompetence, and a series of corruption scandals that in recent weeks have tainted even the mighty Finance Ministry have destroyed the last vestige of public trust. Politicians who have proved powerless to arrest the economic rot, have also earned the storm of long-suffering taxpayers. For many, the last straw was Mr Hashimoto's proposal to use public money to shore up shaky banks which lent recklessly in the 1980s, and in some cases to have made huge payoffs to gangsters.

As if this were not sleaze enough, Japan was treated last

month to the spectacle of the main Shinshinto opposition party splintering into six "new" parties, a move that prompted widespread derision. The break-up, underlining that Japanese politics are about money and personal ambitions rather than principles or policies, destroyed all semblance of effective opposition to the Liberal Democratic Party that has ruled for most of the postwar period.

The only political party with a clean reputation is now the small and moderate Japan Communist Party, which has stayed aloof from the various coalitions and realignments, and benefited from frustration with all the other parties.

The glimmer of hope is that outrage at the political and bureaucratic establishment may force the pace of badly needed reforms. Sceptics are dubious that Mr Hashimoto has the will to carry through revolutionary changes that would break the "iron triangle", the vested interests of bureaucrats, politicians and big business — with which he is identified. Optimists say Japan must break away from an old system that does not work any more.



Nagano centre, before the arrival of the sports fans



Nagano's ice-sliding stadium, the games will be a showcase for Japanese technology

Games go all out to break records

THE 18th Winter Olympics that open in Nagano tomorrow will be an Olympics of superlatives. Its organisers claim the 16-day event will be the biggest and best Winter Games ever staged. More than 3,500 athletes and officials — more than ever before — from 77 countries will participate in what has been branded as the costliest so far.

The construction of sports facilities and accommodation for the competition exceeded 145 billion yen (£80 million), while the estimated cost of the games will amount to 103 billion yen, a further 1.2 trillion yen has been spent on the construction of new roads, bridges, tunnels and a "Bullet Train" line to the Olympic site. The high-speed Asama can cover the 220km (147 miles) between Tokyo and Nagano in 70 minutes instead of the three hours needed by conventional trains.

The Nagano games will also be a showcase for the latest in Japanese technology. Infrared sensors placed above the roads and a computerised transportation system will monitor the 1,750 coaches shuttling athletes and spectators to the venues. Buses will be equipped with a satellite navigation system, allowing the driver to check his position at any time. And in case of heavy traffic, the system will indicate an alternative route.

To reduce pollution and promote energy-saving systems, car manufacturers have provided for electric cars, natural-gas vehicles and hybrid buses. NHK TV is planning a

Nagano aims for biggest and best Olympics, writes Edwin Karmiol

master stroke during the opening ceremony by synchronising the simultaneous performance of choirs on five continents: performing Beethoven's *Ode to Joy*. The 2,000 singers in Berlin, Beijing, Cape Town, New York and Sydney will be led from Nagano by the internationally renowned Japanese conductor Seiji Ozawa.

The challenge is to overcome the time delay of seven to ten seconds that it takes

for the sound signals in satellite broadcasts to be relayed from the point of origin to the viewer. NHK has developed a "time-lag adjuster", a sophisticated recording system that stores several seconds of the video feeds in memory before synchronising and broadcasting them.

This "greatest chorus of the century" will then be beamed live to the world via satellite, 1.5 to 4 seconds later. The Olympics will also be an ideal turf for NHK to put into action an array of complex equipment devised specifically for the games. The Birdcam, conceived for the Alpine skiing event,

will enable the users to dial by speaking the number. As for the security of athletes and visitors, police have mobilised 6,000 officers to prevent possible terrorist attacks. Authorities asked stores not to sell fireworks and requested stationary shop personnel to remember the faces of people buying bottles of ink, as it could be thrown at VIPs. Drivers will also be asked not to park their cars with the boots facing streets where VIPs are expected to pass, as one was used some years ago by an extremist group as a launching pad for rockets hurled towards the Imperial Palace in Tokyo.

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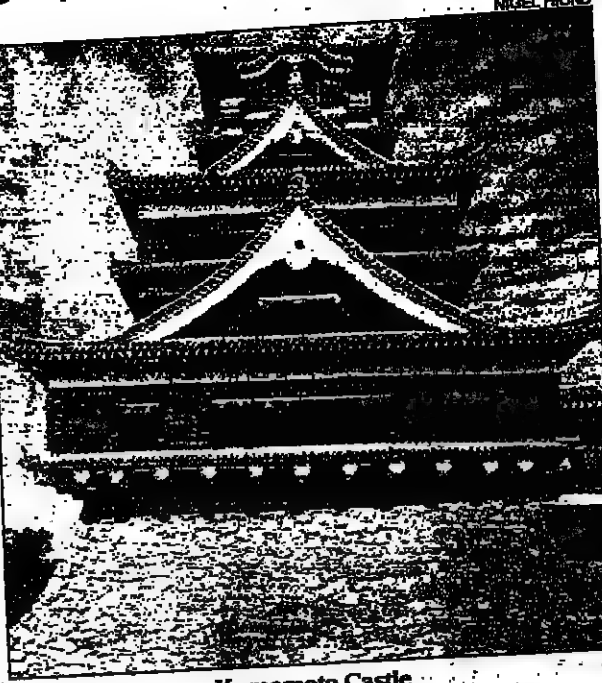
Japan has seldom been better value for the British tourist, with the pound buying a lot more yen than five years ago, and the economic crisis in the region reducing the flow of Asian tourists and thus the pressure on prices of tourist accommodation.

Every visitor will want to see Kyoto, the imperial capital for more than 1,000 years, and savour its serene Zen temples and gardens. The journey from Tokyo could not be easier — each day 100 bullet trains hurdle between the two cities in a little over three hours.

Whizzing towards Kyoto, Mount Fuji should be visible from the train window — unless hidden by clouds. In any case, the majestic cone of Japan's holy mountain is best enjoyed from a distance — the untidy piles of rubbish discarded by pilgrims come as an awful shock if you actually try to climb it.

Possibly the most delicious sensations await the intrepid traveller who decides to break away from Tokyo and head for a spa in search of what some guidebooks on Japan describe as the "ultimate experience".

Parboiling in volcanic waters of around 40C in rustic surroundings under the stars is the quintessential Japanese form of relaxation. The Japanese are passionate about bathing, and take delight in performing ablutions in the company of others. So the visitor should be prepared to



Kumamoto Castle

Robert Whyment on the sensations awaiting the intrepid traveller

share the ultimate experience with strangers.

For additional amusement, the visitor might seek out the outdoors *konyoku* (mixed bathing) pools, which can still be found in most hot spring resorts, though women more often head for the segregated baths. The Japan Spa Association would have one believe that the enthusiasm for hot springs is primarily medicinal

— a search for health and rejuvenation in therapeutic waters. But the Japanese are less fanatical about the benefits of a cure than the Germans, also keen spa-goers. Here, people soak for hours, the only concession to modesty a hand towel, and the Teutonic habit of imbibing the waters is eschewed in favour of beer or rice-wine. A hot spring is a place to make merry.

So it makes sense to plan an overnight stay at a resort hotel, even though their baths are open to non-residents for a small fee. The most accessible spas — about an hour by train to the west of Tokyo — are those of Hakone and Atami. But the traveller with a little more time is well advised to push deeper into the Izu Peninsula, to enjoy spectacular coastal scenery and tranquillity. Around Koura, a tiny fishing port near the southern tip, the rhythms of life have changed little since the Meiji era. Three hours from Tokyo by train and bus, and you enter a different world.

A short distance inland is the sleepy spa town of Shimogamo, where foreign faces are a rarity. A row of delightful hotels line the river, and none are exorbitantly expensive. Perhaps the most agreeable is the Ikona, whose clientele includes some well-known authors and scholars who come here for peace and quiet. They immerse themselves in little cottages set in a gorgeous garden to labour over their manuscripts. A couple of days at this elegant inn, with its *tatami* (reedmat floor) and sliding screens and kimonoed attendants — and a splendid communal hot spring pool overlooking by cherry trees — is probably as close as the foreign tourist can hope to come to the elusive dream of discovering the "old" Japan.

Japan's famous corporate business spirit harks back to its feudal history

WHY IS teamwork so important to Japanese business, and why do the Japanese so often engage in group activity? The historical roots of whether social groupings are organised collectively or individually as in England are deep and run through the entire society, *Ruth Taplin* writes.

Both Japan and England had feudal systems with peasant villagers and noble lords with knights to defend the latter, but what largely led to individualism was decentralisation. The state in England was a loose structure, with the clerics, monarchy and nobility all having different levels of power over land and people. No one group or individual held absolute power, which gave peasants freedom from serfdom by the 15th century, allowing them to become tenant farmers, owning and buying land and having a say over their working conditions. Such freedoms gave rise to notions of individual rights, individualism and democracy. Japan, on the other hand, had a tightly structured and centralised state system. State power rested with functions such as tax collection which gave rise to powerful

Teamwork is legacy of the shogun past

bureaucrats. Religion played little part, all power resting with the lords (*daimyo*), who were served by knights, the *samurai*, who in turn demanded absolute loyalty and obedience from the peasants.

Society was based on paternalistic groupings which demanded that those under them worked hard as a group and were obedient. The head of a group of vassals for example, was responsible for collecting taxes and giving them to the government tax collector; he therefore ensured that everyone worked hard, which required a collective effort.

By the Tokugawa period (1603-1867), while the English were conquering lands and the seeds of entrepreneurship were giving rise to the Industrial Revolution, the centralised Japanese Government

was being headed by the strongest *daimyo*, a *shogun* (generalissimo), who placed heavy burdens of taxation and demands of service on the peasants who made up 80 per cent of the population.

Unlike England, where those of individual merit or talent could rise and improve their rank in society, in Japan it was forbidden to change class. The harshness of this form of feudalism was softened by a paternalistic relationship called *oyabun/kobun* whereby the former had the status of the parent and the latter that of a child. The *oyabun* looked after the *kobun* and his dependents while the *kobun* was always ready to offer services to the *oyabun*.

These tendencies for hierarchy, paternalism and working together as a group survive in the corporate organisations of today despite fundamental economic changes that have occurred since industrialisation in the 20th century.

© This is taken from Dr. Taplin's book, *Decision-making and Japan: A study of corporate Japanese decision-making and its relevance to Western companies*. Japan Library 1995.



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The Japanese have stopped spending and begun saving, says Robert Whyman

Tighten belts and bow to the inevitable



Tokyo Stock Exchange: plunging share prices have hurt national pride

On the surface, Japan does not seem to be on the edge of recession. The bars of Shinjuku throb with karaoke, and Osaka nightspots still attract spendthrift clientele. At weekends, elegant young women stroll through the smart shopping district of Aoyama.

But statistics paint a picture of an ailing economy that is likely to get worse before it improves. Bankruptcies reached a record high last year and a new wave of company failures seems inevitable. Unemployment in December, having risen to 3.5 per cent, was up from 3.2 per cent the previous month. The Government forecast of 4.5 per cent growth for 1998 looks optimistic to many economists.

Japan's woes stem mainly from government measures last spring, including a sales-tax rise, an end to special income-tax rates, and higher medical costs. This fiscal tightening caused a sharp fall in consumer spending, which accounts for three fifths of growth, and choked a fragile recovery. Expecting hard times, the Japanese have tightened their purse-strings. Many are putting off buying houses and consumer goods. Upmarket stores may be bustling, but each month they report a drop in sales. Japan's free-spending shoppers now seek bargains and discount shops are prospering.

The Government maintains that Japan is not in recession. But last month, the Economic Planning Agency admitted the economy was at a standstill, and said the risk of prolonged stagnation had risen because of worries about falling banks and securities houses were undermining confidence and affecting the real economy.

Last month the Prime Minister, Ryutaro Hashimoto, acknowledged that the sales-tax rise was ill-timed. To placate critics, he won parliamentary approval for two trillion yen (\$1.5 billion) in income-tax cuts to undo some of the damage caused by his fiscal tightening, along with an extra budget for public works projects. Mr Hashimoto told Parliament in January: "It is my strong determination not to allow a financial or economic depression [in Asia] to start from Japan."

Pressure from inside the ruling party is forcing him to consider additional measures to expand demand. Business leaders insist economic recovery must take priority over the Government's goal of reducing the fiscal deficit, now among the highest in the

industrialised world. Mr Hashimoto is also under pressure from Washington, which sees in Tokyo's surging trade surplus — up nearly 42 per cent with the US last year — evidence of Japan trying to export its way out of a slump.

In the absence of domestic demand, and with their Asian markets in turmoil, Japanese manufacturers are boosting exports to

America and Europe. This is unacceptable to Washington. Robert Rubin, the US Treasury Secretary, has urged Japan to help Southeast Asia out of its crisis by expanding its market. He emphasised that Japan is the key to restoring financial stability in Asia.

But Japanese leaders say they cannot help the rest of Asia without first getting their own economy back on track. And recovery hinges on restoring public confidence. The dramatic collapse of Yamachi Securities and several other financial institutions deepened worries about the health of Japan's financial system. Worse, scandals exposing corruption in the Finance Ministry have sown doubts that the bureaucrats can put things right.

Banks saddled with massive bad debts, a legacy of reckless lending in the 1980s, are reluctant to lend, and the squeeze is forcing more bankruptcies. Even workers in big companies question how long they can rely on Japan's job-for-life system. Nervous about the future, the Japanese are saving for a rainy day — and they expect many. Individuals have amassed \$14 trillion, a third of the world's total savings, earning next to nothing in interest. Millions are shifting their funds to post office accounts.

The Government plans to inject up to \$227 billion of public funds into the banking system to guarantee deposits and — more controversially — to boost banks' capital base by purchasing their preferred shares. There is widespread resentment that the public is having to finance a bail-out of banks plagued by ineptitude and corruption.

National pride has been hurt by plunging share prices, the fall in the yen and the gloom with which some have written off Japan as a world power. But the optimists are premature. More than half of Japan's industries are prospering, while the rest are stagnating. Blue-chip multinationals such as Toyota, Sony and Canon have never been stronger, bolstered by low interest rates, cuts in production costs and the weaker yen. It is a safe bet that Japan will emerge from hardship fitter and more resilient.

How investment in foreign markets keeps industry ahead

The Japanese automotive sector is growing at 15 per cent a year, with car manufacturers moving ahead rapidly in research, particularly in the development of "environmentally friendly" engines and the improvement of relations with local suppliers. In 1996, Japan produced 10.3 million vehicles, the second largest number and marginally behind the United States, with 11.7 million. The UK occupied eighth place, with 1.9 million units. The Japanese, in their quest for excellence, have been looking to the UK for specialist research and invention.

Toyota's total manufacturing investment in the UK has reached £1.5 billion. Its most recently announced £150 million investment at its Dieside engine plant in North Wales will supply a new small passenger car to be built in Valenciennes, northern France. The investment will create about 310 jobs, bringing the total workforce at Dieside to around 600 people.

In 2001, the new engine plant will be operational. A castings plant open by 2000 will provide aluminium engine components for the Avensis and Corolla models being made at Toyota's Burnaston plant in Derbyshire, as well as the new small car to be made in France. This second engine plant will increase Dieside's overall production capacity to 350,000-400,000 units.

As part of the Toyota Eco-Project, a highly advanced "clean" hybrid power system using a petrol engine, electric motor and electric generator has been produced. This is the type of unit to be made on Dieside for powering mass-produced cars.

From its conception in September 1948, Honda has followed a strategy of globalisation through localisation, working alongside local suppliers. Profit from its operations is recycled back into the local economy through reinvestment in the form of technical collaboration, joint ventures with local capital and the sub-contracting of production. In terms of purchasing, an international perspective is kept with Honda purchasing from where they produce



In 1996 Japan produced the second highest number of cars in the world

Wheels that circle the world

and buying from suppliers who help to satisfy customer needs.

In the UK Honda is expanding its manufacturing plant in Swindon, creating a further 400 jobs and bringing the total employment on the site to just under 3,000. Last year was another record year for the company both in Britain and globally. UK car sales passed 55,000 units and account for nearly 60 per cent of the total number of Honda cars sold in the UK.

Nissan has been heavily involved as project managers of a programme of research with Cranfield University to improve co-development with suppliers. COGENT is a three-year programme of research which will cost £2.5 million, with 80 per cent coming from industry. The

main aim is to improve the ability of UK component suppliers to develop designs in conjunction with manufacturers.

Ian Milburn, the Nissan European Technology Centre's deputy managing director, says: "Design and development of a product accounts for 80 per cent of product cost, quality and performance. To remain competitive, we must get design and development right."

Nissan has one of the longest histories of manufacturing abroad, having built its first foreign plant in the Sixties in Mexico. Its Sunderland operation was opened in the UK in 1986.

RUTH TAPLIN

The economy opens up

A huge local market is luring UK and other foreign business

The changes in Japan's economy are making the country a more open economy in which to invest. UK companies which are investing are confident that they will reap the long-term benefits.

Japan, with the second largest capital reserves, continues to be the world's second largest economy. Its per capita GDP is more than £20,000.

The size of the Japanese market may be understood through comparison. Its GDP is more than five times the size of the UK's, more than France, Germany and Italy's combined and more than twice as large as the rest of the other big Asian economies. Even the Kansai region, where Osaka is based, has a GDP greater than that of Canada. Japan remains the second-largest trading nation in the world, accounting for more than 20 per cent of Asia's GDP.

Long-term challenges for Japan include an uncompetitive financial sector and a growing national debt, along with one of the biggest ageing populations in the world.

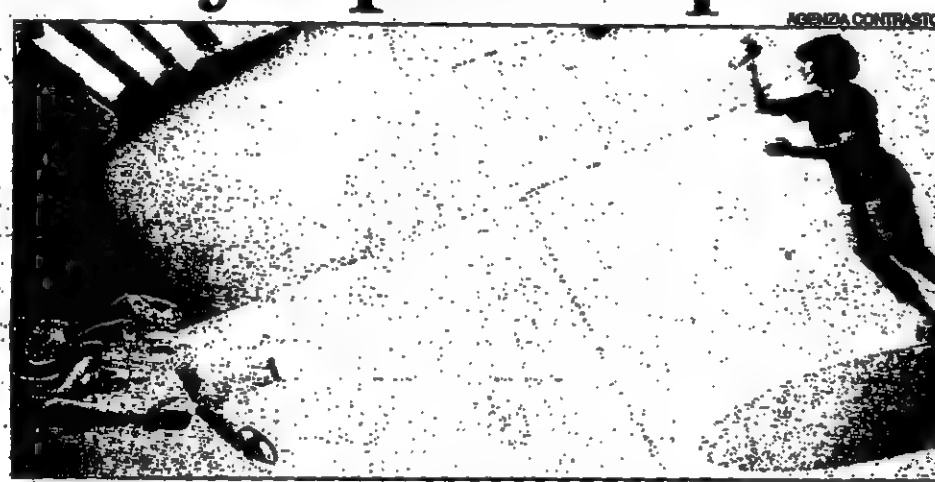
Over-borrowing by managers in the large Japanese corporations, who were not restrained by shareholder pressure, is slowly changing as the wishes of shareholders

are taken into account. This means that short-term pressure for financial restraint will result in fiscal belt-tightening, which will have a beneficial effect on the overall economy.

Deregulation in a once highly regulated economy is taking place rapidly. Five Bills were passed in the Diet (the Japanese Parliament) recently to allow deregulation of telecommunications. After total domination, NTT and KDD now have real rivals.

Despite the temporary slump in domestic demand that has taken place after a period of post-recession renewed growth, British exports have been growing at about 14 per cent a year since 1991. Sir David Wright, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, notes that Britain's market share is expanding as the big European competitor economies, Germany, France and Italy, are contracting. Services have shown a healthy surplus over the past decade and nearly half of exports are in heavy machinery, industrial components and motor vehicles. The high-technology sector is also expanding.

UK imports from Japan are mainly electrical machinery and equipment products, accounting for £2.5 billion — which is about 30 per cent of



Investing in new technology: Toshiba's advanced robot can play beach volleyball

Britain's imports from Japan in 1996.

The festival UK 98, which was opened by the Prime Minister, Tony Blair, in Tokyo in January, is a testament to the emphasis on trading relations between Britain and Japan. The UK's second-biggest trading partner after the US and Western Europe.

This was underlined by Sir Colin Marshall, the president of the Confederation of British Industry who led the delegation accompanying the Prime Minister, when he noted that the Japanese business leaders had expressed a great deal of interest in learning about the British business environment under the new Labour Government and about the developments in Europe, particu-

larly the move towards economic and monetary union and the single currency.

An indication of the determination of British business to enter the Japanese market is the establishment of the British Industry Centre, which the Prime Minister opened in Yokohama. In Japan, even more than in other markets, it is important to show commitment by being close to the customer base.

Japan has been difficult for some investors because of the language difference, the high cost of renting accommodation and hiring local staff. The British Industry Centre now offers low-cost office accommodation, with support services provided by

the British Chamber of Commerce in Japan, at Yokohama Business Park, with support services provided by the British Chamber of Commerce in Japan. The city of Yokohama has a population of more than 30 million and has a GDP of £11.4 trillion.

Britain's trade with Japan has been in credit every year except 1992. In 1996 the surplus was £1 billion. The current account includes trade in goods and services and investment income and transfers.

Japan is Britain's tenth-biggest export market. In exports to and imports from Japan machinery is the largest item from both sides.

RUTH TAPLIN

British design continues to influence local fashion

Traditional way to sell style

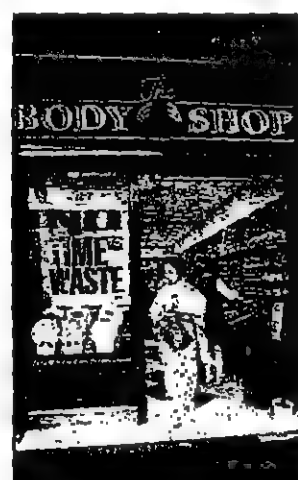
Clothing and textiles are Japan's second-largest import, worth roughly £12 billion (£2.484 billion yen), and Britain provides £232 million of this business. Japan has taken over from the US as the No 1 export market for British clothing and accessories, writes Ruth Taplin.

Image is a key factor when the Japanese buy clothing and accessories and the British traditional images such as the country gentleman are admired. However, the younger generation of 25 to 35-year-olds, who have a larger disposable income than their European counterparts, are seeking quality clothes of an individual distinctive nature.

One traditional company that is doing well in Japan is Traditional Weatherwear, which has its 100-year-old roots with Charles Mackintosh, who was the inventor of

the rubberised cotton coat known as the Mac. Though it has been exported to Japan for ten years, over the past 12 months its business has tripled to more than £1 million, through marketing the brand and the image and being sensitive to changing trends.

The Walpole Committee is an example of the success of promoting British traditions of excellence based on heritage in design, craftsmanship and service. It is a group of 36 companies that produce luxury goods of the highest quality. Jeremy Franks, chief of DAKS Simpson and chairman of the Walpole Committee, notes that although based on tradition, marketing for the companies is firmly rooted in modern needs and requirements. Franks is keen to promote the idea of "Created in Britain" underlining the wealth of creative and innova-



A popular British export

tive talent which appeals to Japanese clientele.

DAKS is no longer British-owned, but Sankyo Seiko, its owner from 1991 after being the licensee in Japan for 21 years, has left it to do what it does best: offer quality clothing goods in the best British tradition. This is a case of inward/outward investment benefiting both Japanese and British market.

The great dilemma facing the Japanese: financial protection or free choice

Big Bang still rumbling through financial services

SERVICES are Britain's third biggest export to Japan after machinery and vehicles. The largest sector of service exports, at £450 million, is finance and insurance, and after that comes air transport. Ruth Taplin writes.

Japan's financial services sector is the one that has the most weaknesses. These have been exposed by the "Big Bang" process of allowing more competition from abroad. The Japanese finan-

cial system worked well when it was only for the Japanese. The weaker and less successful elements were protected. For example, in the spirit of egalitarianism, casualty insurance was based on the idea

of "mutual aid". Policyholders with low loss rates paid higher premiums than their risks would require, and policyholders with high loss rates paid less than their risks would require. From July this

year, however, insurers will be free to set their own rates. And therein lies the dilemma for the Japanese public. Do they cling to highly regulated, expensive financial and insurance services that protect

them from their own foibles, or do they take individual responsibility for choice, which, having traditionally been dependent on the parent/child relationship, is something they are not psychologically equipped to handle?

The competition that has already been introduced has seen weaker companies, such as Yamachi, which had management problems for several years, fall by the wayside. It is a new phenomenon to let the weak fail rather than to bolster the stronger parts of the organisation.

Despite all this, the economy is bouncing back and even in 1996 amidst all its difficulties, the Japanese economy outgrew that of the United States by 1.5 to 1 and Germany's by almost 2.5 to 1.

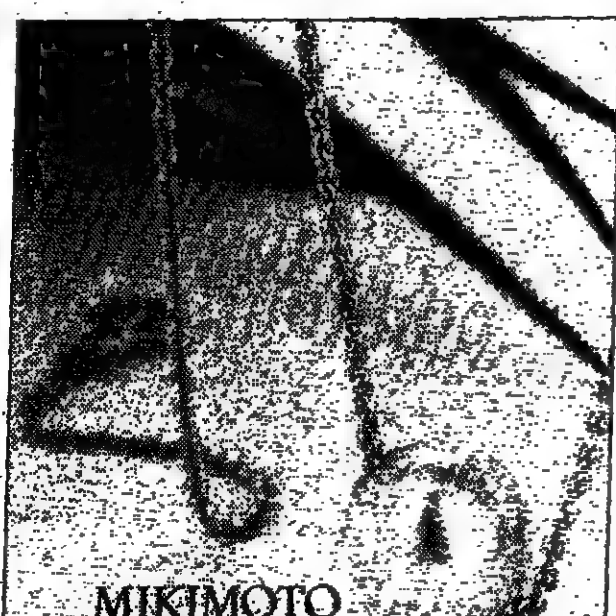
THE fundamental question is how will the people be rewarded for amassing a third of the world's savings, equal to almost twice the annual gross national product of the US? Japanese savers receive the world's lowest rates of return on savings.

As the population ages and looks to living on the interest rates of their savings, the Japanese financial institutions need to manage much more efficiently the funds that have been saved so diligently, so that old people will have a better quality of life and the means to be a part of consumer demand to enliven the economy.

Toyota — in partnership with the best suppliers worldwide

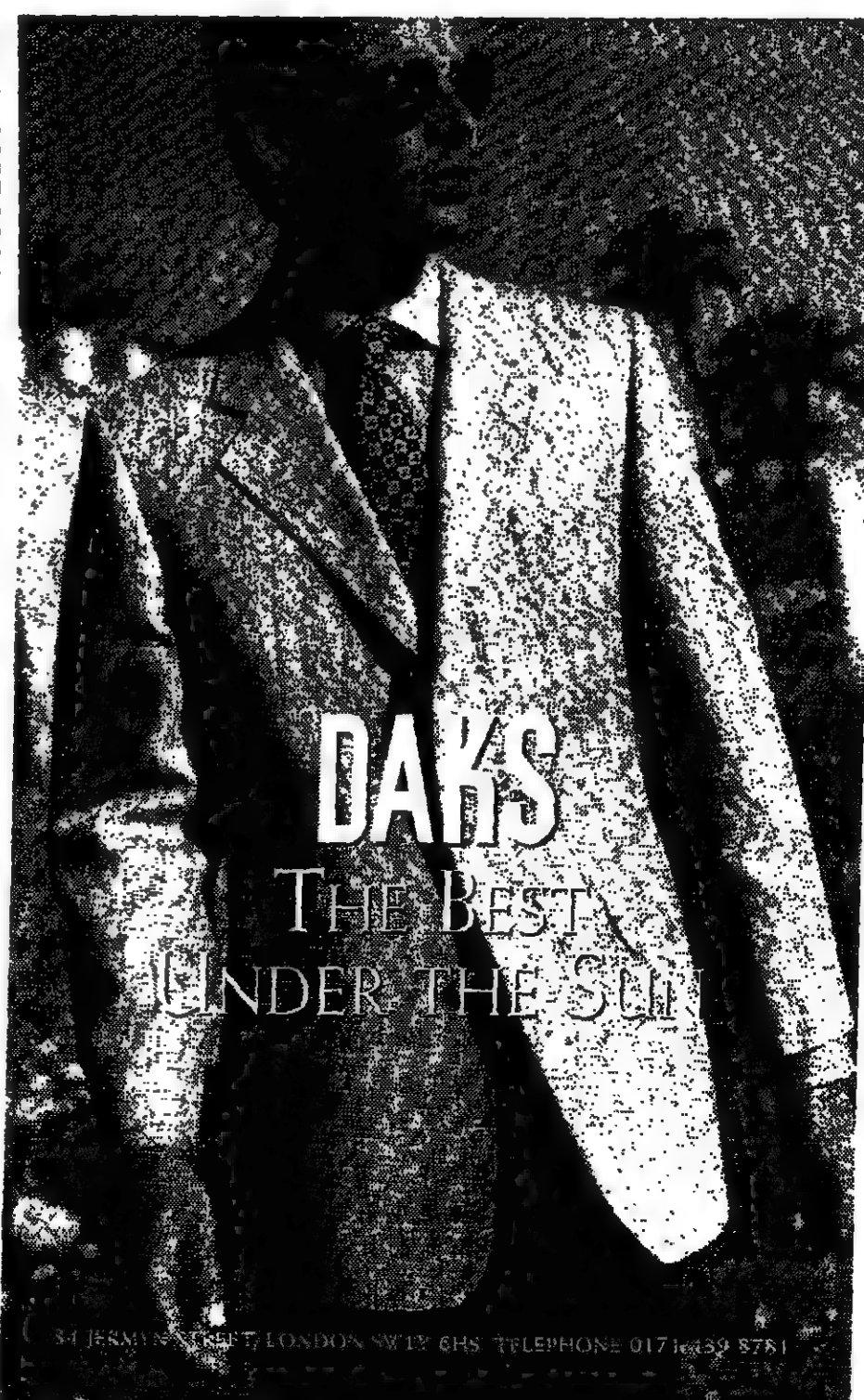


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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6 1998

Move puts rivals under pressure

Halifax scraps indemnity fee for mortgages

By CAROLINE MERRELL

HALIFAX, the UK's biggest lender, has stepped up the mortgage war by scrapping the controversial mortgage indemnity fee for most of its new borrowers.

The move will cut the price of borrowing for those who have a deposit of 10 per cent or more by hundreds, and for some, thousands of pounds. Halifax will pay the insurance premiums, at the estimated cost of some £72 million a year. It would not disclose an exact figure yesterday.

Borrowers pay the premiums on indemnity policies which protect the lender in the event of default. If the property is sold for the less than the loan, then the lender can make a claim on the insurance.

The Halifax strategy change comes as the Government raises concerns about lending practices. Ministers have issued warnings to banks and building societies over the growth of "no fee" mortgages, which mean a return to irresponsible lending practices.

Competitors in the mortgage market were taken aback by Halifax's sudden decision. Bradford & Bingley and Abbey National said they were considering their own position on mortgage indemnity premiums. John Harper, director of mortgage policy at Bradford & Bingley, said: "We are not yet in a position to make a statement about our policy, but it is under review."

Mortgage brokers claimed

that other lenders will have to fall in line with Halifax, as its dominance in the mortgage market effectively means it sets prices. Halifax lends a total of £10 billion a year to about 200,000 borrowers.

Alistair Conway, managing director of Clark Conway, a mortgage broker, who has been critical of indemnities, said: "I am staggered. Others will have to follow."

Ian Darby, of John Charcol, the mortgage broker, said: "This is a very aggressive position for Halifax to take, which has to be welcomed."

Mortgage indemnity insurance attracted strong criticism

a few years ago because, though paid by the borrower, it actually insures the lender against the costs of repossession. Borrowers who default on a loan are still pursued for costs through the courts.

Dropping the fee will save £363 for a borrower with a £60,000 loan and a 15 per cent deposit. A borrower with a £100,000 loan and a 15 per cent deposit will save £603, equivalent to about 0.5 per cent off interest rates for a year. Jim Gilchrist, executive director of the Council of Mortgage Lenders, said: "The move has to be welcomed. We hope others will follow suit."

since premiums soared at the beginning of the Nineties because of the high level of repossession. Insurers such as Eagle Star suffered huge losses, which they could only recoup by increasing prices.

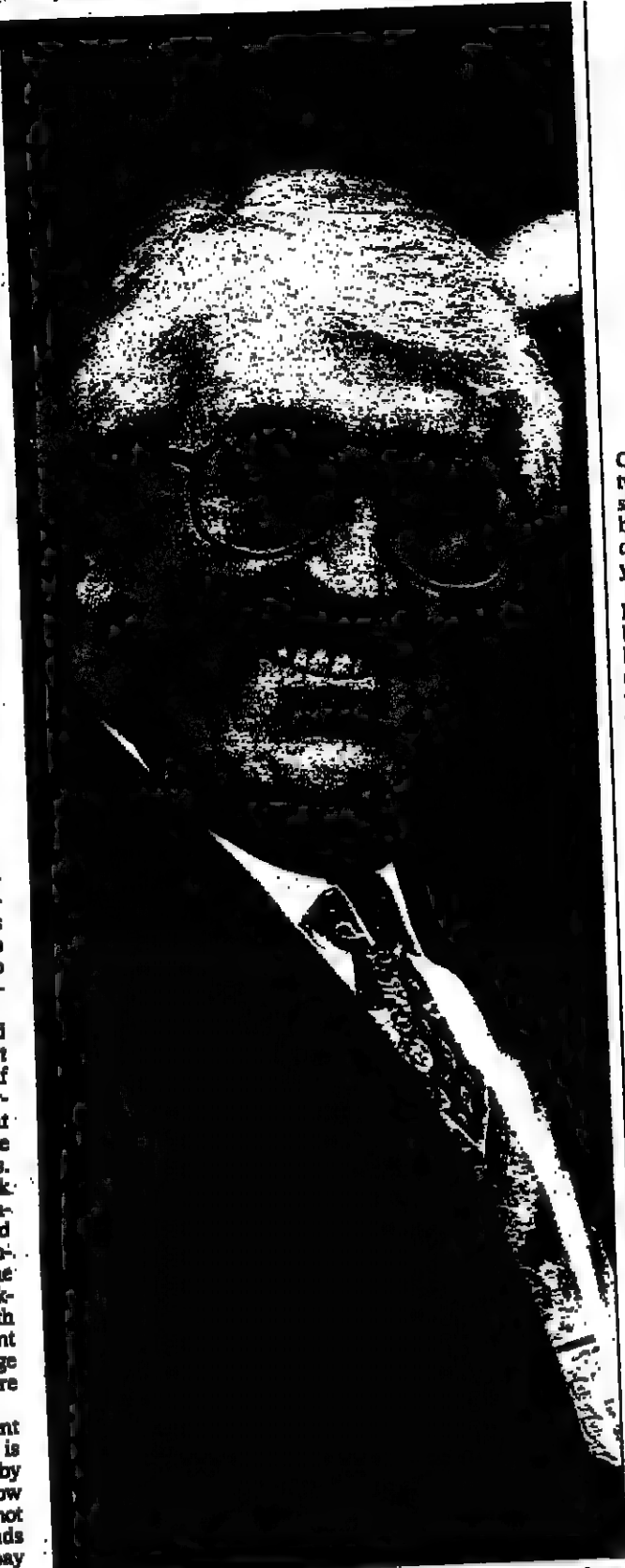
The price of the insurance is further inflated because up to half the premium is taken by the building society in the form of commission.

Despite the fact that arrears figures have fallen substantially in the past year, mortgage indemnity premiums remain high. Many choose to have the premium added to their loan, which further increases borrowing costs.

Halifax said it could afford to scrap the fee because it insures the borrowers itself through its own captive insurance company. It claimed that it had no plans to recoup the costs by raising other charges.

A recent survey from Clark Conway showed "big differences" in the premiums charged by different lenders. The highest charge was levied by the Abbey National. Anyone taking out a £50,000 loan with this bank with a 5 per cent deposit will pay a mortgage indemnity premium of more than £1,000.

The fee on an equivalent loan from Leeds & Holbeck is £943, while the fee charged by Woolwich is £910. C&G, now part of Lloyds TSB, does not charge for indemnity. It lends mostly to individuals who pay a large deposit, making the insurance unnecessary.



Mike Blackburn, Halifax chief executive, surprised competitors

PDFM and Gartmore lose £2bn of custom

By RICHARD MILES, BANKING CORRESPONDENT

GARTMORE and PDFM, two of the UK's biggest pension fund managers, have been hit by a slew of client defections after successive years of poor performance.

The two companies have lost mandates with a combined value of at least £2 billion since the autumn, as clients have lost their patience with the managers' bearish views on the stock market.

Both fund managers, which together control more than £90 billion in pension money, have taken large positions in cash at the expense of equities, in the belief that the market is heading for a crash. However, stock markets have continued to rise.

This week, Gartmore and PDFM part company with National Australia Group, the financial services group that owns Yorkshire and Clydesdale Banks, where the two companies controlled an equity fund valued at £800 million.

PDFM also lost a £1 billion contract at Railpen, the rail workers' pension fund, days after UBS, its parent, and Swiss Bank Corporation announced their merger. Gartmore has lost a number of smaller clients including Greenalls, the pub group, and Emap, the publisher.

The two companies are also under review at a number of local authorities. PDFM is expected to lose its share of a £450 million contract at Swansea City Council. Gartmore is under review at four London councils: Ealing, Richmond, Bromley and Tower Hamlets. Although not formally under review at Surrey County Council, the authority has been unhappy with both companies' performance over the past two years. A third manager, Mercury Asset Management, has been asked to re-tender for its third-share of the £750 million portfolio.

Mike Taylor, financial controller at Surrey County Council, said it was difficult to see "who would have been happy" with Gartmore and PDFM in recent years. "We picked three managers, but none of them are meeting the benchmark at the moment. That's a real point for concern," he said.

PDFM and Gartmore say they have both lost business to passive fund managers. Legal & General, one of the biggest index-tracker managers, has picked up several mandates in recent months. They also point out that local authorities are obliged to review their portfolio every three years.

Their loss has proved a gain for Mercury, Fidelity, Schroder and AMP Asset Management. The four companies have picked up mandates with a combined worth of more than £1 billion since October, according to an analysis by *Pensions Week*, the magazine. Benefits consultants say the next six months could be "a nail-biting period" for PDFM and Gartmore. "If the performance figures are poor for the first quarter, then the trickle may turn into a flood," said one actuarial consultant.

Chris Hitchen, principal of Aon Consulting, said: "Most of PDFM's processes are sound. It has taken too much risk on asset allocation, but it is not a good time to change this position. However, some clients are beginning to get itchy feet."

BUSINESS TODAY

STOCK MARKET INDICES

FTSE 100	5508.4	(+10.8)
Yield	2.59%	
FTSE All share	2596.85	(+6.26)
Nikkei	17003.30	(+120.68)
New York	8103.80	(-25.91)
Dow Jones	1004.58	(-2.32)
S&P Composite		

US RATE

Federal Funds	5.75%	(5.75%)
Long Bond	103.75%	(103.75%)
Yield	5.88%	(5.87%)

LONDON MONEY

3-month Interbank	7.75%	(7.75%)
Libor 3m	122.75	(122.75)
Future (Mar)		

STERLING

New York	1.8550	(1.8550)
London		
\$	1.8553	(1.8553)
DM	1.9600	(1.9600)
FF	9.9189	(10.0130)
SP	2.3885	(2.4057)
Yen	164.00	(162.75)
\$ Index	104.4	(105.2)

US DOLLAR

London	1.7890	(1.8018)
DM	1.9600	(1.9670)
SP	1.4432	(1.4513)
Yen	123.60	(122.75)
\$ Index	107.3	(108.0)

Tokyo close Yen 123.85

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent 15-day (Apr)	\$18.50	(\$18.50)
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GOLD

London close	\$358.85	(\$358.50)
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* denotes midday trading price

ICI blow

ICI suffered a fall in pre-tax profits from £603 million to £385 million mainly because of a £190 million knock from the strength of sterling. The shares rose, however, after ICI spoke of sales growth and rising margins. Page 30

Coca-Cola

Coca-Cola Amatil, the Australian soft drink bottler, is to spin off its European assets in preparation for a possible £1 billion-plus listing on the London Stock Exchange. Page 31

MPC leaves rates unchanged after mixed statistics

By JANET BUSH, ECONOMICS EDITOR

THE Bank of England's Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) yesterday opted to leave base rates unchanged at 7.25 per cent, as expected, against a background of ambiguous economic data.

The Confederation of British Industry's distributive trades survey reported the highest proportion of firms saying that sales were above average for the time of year since autumn 1996. However, growth of orders placed with suppliers rose at their slowest rate since August.

Overall, the City argued that the survey painted a picture of relative strength in the high street. But the MPC's decision was welcomed by the CBI, the British Chambers of

Commerce and many economists who believe that the economy is already slowing. However, a minority criticised the decision. Richard Jeffrey, chief economist at Charterhouse Group, said: "Virtually everything tells you that the economy is growing very fast, except manufacturing, which is 20 per cent of the economy. This decision is inexcusable."

Other figures released yesterday included a 6 per cent rise in housing starts in the three months to December and a 2 per cent rise in new construction orders. January new car registrations were up 12 per cent on last time.

Anatole Kaletsky, page 33

Silver price at highest since 1988

By ALASDAIR MURRAY

SILVER prices reached their highest level since 1988 yesterday as dealers rushed into the market after the revelation that Warren Buffett, the billionaire investor, had bought 20 per cent of the world's total supply.

The metal jumped from \$7.05 an ounce to a high of \$7.90 before settling at \$7.40. Mr Buffett revealed that he had spent \$900 million (£590 million) on the metal during the past six months. The London Bullion Market Association said last night that it had extended the period for physical delivery of silver from five to 15 days because of "unusually large quantities entering London".

There are reports of traders shipping silver from New York to London where it can be held "off market".

Reuters scandal centres on former Bloomberg man

FROM OLIVER AUGUST IN NEW YORK

A FORMER Bloomberg employee has been named as the central figure in the Reuters scandal over data stolen from the rival information service.

The allegations centre on David Schwartz, who runs a computer consultancy called Cyberspace Research Associates. It works for Reuters Analytics, the US Reuters arm that competes with Bloomberg in providing information to financial markets traders.

Yesterday Cyberspace Research's telephone line and Internet site were disconnected and its Manhattan offices empty.

Mr Schwartz is believed to have accessed the Bloomberg network via a terminal at Cyberspace Research. Reuters and Bloomberg do not permit direct access to each other's terminals.

He did not hack into the Bloomberg system but is said to have used codes to gain access to the heart of the system. Using knowledge from his work at Bloomberg, he downloaded large chunks of central programming information. It is claimed that, were passed on to Reuters.

Most of the stolen data is said to have involved complex bond pricing models that compile and compute vast amounts of historical data from different sources. The data is public knowledge but the models are comparable in their complexity to the avionics in a modern jet plane.

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Former Woolwich chief heads Foresters

By RICHARD MILES

PETER ROBINSON, who left the Woolwich Building Society amid allegations of misuse of its facilities, has resurfaced as chief executive of Foresters UK, the insurer.

Mr Robinson took up his new job on Monday, and pending approval from the Department of Trade and Industry, will also become managing director of Forester Life and the insurer's holding company.

A note sent to members of the Independent Order of Foresters, the fraternal society that owns the insurer, charts Mr Robinson's achievements during a 30-year career in financial services, but fails to

mention the conditions under which he left the Woolwich in April 1996.

Mr Robinson, who did not return calls yesterday, has always strenuously denied allegations that he misused Woolwich company cars and facilities during his three months in the £300,000-a-year post as chief executive. He served a total of 33 years at the former society.

Shortly after his resignation, Mr Robinson signed a confidential deal with his former employer which is believed to have given him a pension worth £133,000 per year. The Woolwich has never confirmed these figures, al-

though its annual report contains a figure of £129,000 in respect of pension payments to Mr Robinson.

The ousting of Mr Robinson came just three months after the Woolwich announced plans to convert to a bank through a £3 billion flotation. His sudden departure left the society vulnerable to takeover while a successor was found.

Since his resignation from the Woolwich, Mr Robinson worked briefly as a consultant to Peter Wood, the founder of Direct Line, the telephone-based insurer owned by Royal Bank of Scotland, and acted as chief executive of the Polish/American Mortgage Bank.



Peter Robinson left the Woolwich after 33 years' service

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Norwich Union sued over Lloyd's guarantees

BY ADAM JONES

NORWICH UNION is being sued in the High Court for helping people to underwrite at Lloyd's of London.

A writ has been issued by 66 policyholders who suffered heavy losses as Lloyd's names and now face losing their homes.

They are among about 2,500 people who obtained guarantees from Nor-

wich Union that allowed them to underwrite at Lloyd's. The guarantees were sold by Norwich Union before Lloyd's nearly collapsed from multibillion-pound losses.

The guarantees were generally sold through intermediaries. They were used as proof of a name's ability to pay any debts, enabling Lloyd's to claim money from Norwich Union.

reimbursement from the names whose guarantees were called in.

The litigating names claim that the agreements are void. They claim that Michael Falcon, the then Norwich Union chairman, and Allan Bridge-

water, the retired chief executive, knew that Lloyd's was massively exposed to asbestos claims and reinsurance spirals. They claim that the two executives knew through their

directorships of Norwich Winterthur Reinsurance and Stronghold Insurance, two Norwich Union subsidiaries, that the Lloyd's global exposure exceeded its known capacity, and that Lloyd's had to continue recruiting new members or face collapse.

The names, suing under the banner of the Norwich Union Action Group, are also seeking damages.

A Norwich Union spokesman said

the company was confident the legal claims would not succeed: "Norwich Union did not advise names on the merit of underwriting at Lloyd's. Names retained their own professional advisers for that purpose."

Norwich Union stopped issuing the property-backed policies in 1991, having been selling them since 1989. Its total exposure to Lloyd's guarantees was about £300 million.

Chancellor calls for IMF code on crises

BY ALASDAIR MURRAY
ECONOMICS
CORRESPONDENT

GORDON BROWN yesterday called on the International Monetary Fund to introduce a fiscal transparency code to help to prevent the sudden outbreak of another Asian-style financial crisis.

Reform of the IMF, including the allocation of new funds, is set to head the agenda at the G7 finance ministers meeting in London later this month.

"Firms and markets need clear signals from governments about policy if they are to make the right decisions and feel confident about the future," Mr Brown said.

The Chancellor, who was speaking at a meeting of European and Asian finance deputies in London (Asem), also gave a strong warning against retreating into protectionism in an attempt to resolve the problems.

The Asem meeting concluded with a call for the IMF to improve its surveillance techniques and for the establishment of a regional surveillance organisation for Asia. However, Sir Nigel Wicks, deputy permanent secretary to the Treasury who chaired the meeting, said he believed the impact of the crisis would be "manageable" for the world economy and "relatively modest" in Europe.

Stock markets in Asia enjoyed a better day with markets in Malaysia and Thailand registering strong gains.

ICI shares surge in face of profit slump

BY CARL MORTIMER

SHARES in ICI surged nearly 5 per cent yesterday in spite of disappointing annual profits as the company painted a glowing picture of growth in sales and margins after the reshaping of the business into a speciality chemicals group.

ICI's pre-tax profit for the year before exceptional items fell from £603 million to £385 million, mainly because of a £190 million hit from the strength of sterling. But Alan Spall, finance director, pointed to a sharp rise in trading profit in the fourth quarter, up 46 per cent to £189 million.

ICI's new businesses, including National Starch and Quest, showed gains in the final quarter, which Mr Spall said was evidence of their intrinsic quality. Industrial chemicals suffered a loss of £20 million, compared with a profit of £80 million last year, because of falls in volumes, currency movements and higher input costs.

Charles Miller Smith, chief executive, adopted an upbeat note on the Asian crisis, pointing out that the shift in emphasis to speciality chemicals had cut ICI's exposure to Asia from 20 per cent of sales to 12 per cent. "Our backcloth

is a growing world economy. Within that backcloth Asia is slower. But we still expect Asia to grow at above average world growth rates."

ICI is maintaining its annual dividend at 32p in spite of a fall in the earnings before exceptional items from 46.5p to 35p.

The company has exceeded its target of £3 billion of disposals, with the titanium dioxide and explosives business to be completed soon. Mr Spall said that the businesses sold and those earmarked for disposal were expected to generate £3.5 billion in proceeds but had contributed only £18 million to group earnings last year. He said the company had written down certain industrial chemical assets by £100 million before disposal.

ICI said it was well on the way to achieving millennium compatibility in its computer systems and is insisting that its European suppliers, which amount to 1,000 separate businesses, must have systems that comply with European Monetary Union. Mr Spall said: "Our strategy is to insist on EMU pricing for all our suppliers on day one."

Temper, page 32



Alan Spall, left, and Charles Miller Smith yesterday

CSL awarded £130m contract

BY JASON NISSE

THE Lord Chancellor's Department has signed a £130 million deal with CSL, the outsourcing arm of Deloitte & Touche, which will take over all of its accounting and information technology systems. The nine-year contract,

agreed under the Private Finance Initiative, is expected to be the first of many as government departments adopt new resource accounting and allocation systems. The Employment Service, part of the Department for Education and Employment, is expected to put its systems

out to tender in the next few weeks.

Departments must change to the new accounting systems at the start of April and have to change their entire resource allocation systems by 2000.

Under the deal with the Lord Chancellor's Department, CSL will take on the risk of im-

plementing this system and will ensure that the department's computers can deal with the millennium bug. CSL beat US-owned EDS for the contract. EDS is thought to have won more than half the £3 billion of information technology outsourcing work agreed by the Government.

Raines net £66m from sale to Dairy Crest

BY FRASER NELSON

NIGEL RAINE, a dairy farmer whose grandfather founded Raines Dairy Foods, has netted £66.2 million for his family by selling the business to a joint venture run by Dairy Crest and Yoplait.

The deal — Dairy Crest's first major acquisition since it was spun off from the Milk Marque — will provide the company with exposure to the store own-brand market for the first time.

Mr Raine, his 80-year-old mother, his sister and brother-in-law are all to step down from the board, ending 84 years of family control.

Dairy Crest and Yoplait are paying £33.1 million each, but will both enjoy a £17.1 million refund after the joint venture takes on debt.

Mr Raine and his four fellow directors were paid £1.5 million between them last year, which left group operating profits of £5.5 million (£893,000 loss) on flat turnover of £114 million.

Raines has four manufacturing sites in the South and South West of England and employs 1,060 people. Raines supplies dairy products such as yogurt, cottage and soft cheeses to major retailers.

The joint venture was formed seven years ago so Yoplait, Europe's second-largest dairy company, could use Dairy Crest's resources to produce and market its products in the UK. Yoplait claims market leadership in the growing fromage frais sector with the Petits Filous and Wildside brands.

Shares in Dairy Crest, which joined the market at 155p in August 1996, advanced 10p to a high of 298p yesterday.

Pakistani find lifts Hardy Oil shares

SHARES in Hardy Oil & Gas, the exploration group, soared yesterday as the company announced a huge gas discovery in Pakistan. Hardy said that a well operated by OMV, its Austrian joint venture partner, had made a commercial gas discovery in the South West Mianzo licence with estimated total reserves of one billion to two trillion cubic feet. A spokesman for Hardy described the onshore gasfield as "as high as Big Ben and stretching from London to Exeter".

The discovery added £50 million to the market value of Hardy as its share price rose 36p to 284p. John Walmesley, chief executive of Hardy, said: "What is particularly encouraging about the results of the Sawan-1 well is that they open up the prospect of similar accumulations of gas being found in other parts of the licensed area." Hardy has 30 per cent of the block but that will reduce to 23.7 per cent as the Government of Pakistan has the right to increase its holding to 25 per cent.

Astra harassment fund

ASTRA, the Swedish pharmaceutical company, is setting up a \$9.85 million (£6 million) fund to cover claims for compensation for sexual harassment from staff at its American subsidiary. Astra has launched a claim for \$15 million from Lars Bildman, former president and chief executive officer, who was dismissed in 1996 without compensation. Included is a sum for expenses incurred because of what is claimed was Mr Bildman's inappropriate behaviour. At the time he denied allegations of sexual harassment.

DuPont closes plant

DUPONT, the US chemicals company, is closing one of its plants in Londonderry with the loss of more than 200 jobs. The Neoprene division at Maydown was mothballed in the summer because of declining markets and worldwide overcapacity. Yesterday DuPont said efforts would be made to reduce the number of compulsory redundancies, with Neoprene workers being selected to fill vacancies at its neighbouring Lyca plant.

PacificCorp bid approval

PACIFICORP, the US electrical services group, has received US regulatory approval of its \$6.5 billion bid for The Energy Group. The US Federal Energy Regulatory Commission made its consent conditional on Energy selling assets from its Citizens Power subsidiary and, unless PacificCorp's bid fails, these will be sold to Lehman Brothers Holdings. The assets centred on Citizens' licensed power-trading activities had to go because PacificCorp trades in the same area.

Sears sells Cable & Co

SEARS, the struggling retailer, has confirmed that it is selling its Cable & Co shoe chain to Nine West of the US. Nine West, which trades under the brand names Shoe Studio, Pied à Terre and Pappagallo, is paying £6 million for the chain and Sears will sell the freeholds for about £5 million. The deal is the final part of the break-up of British Shoe Corporation, the Sears operation which once sold one in four shoes in the UK, a move that has cost Sears £150 million.

Menzies links to SAS

JOHN MENZIES, the delivery company that is selling all its high street stores, has secured a £4.5 million contract to handle Heathrow cargo for SAS, the Scandinavian airline. The deal, part of its switch to an all-round logistics group, will give access to the Star Alliance partnership, which includes Lufthansa, Air Canada, United Airlines, Thai and Varig. Menzies is already negotiating with Lufthansa about handling the airline's cargo terminal at Heathrow.

Crest Nicholson leaps

CREST NICHOLSON, the housebuilder, more than doubled pre-tax profits to £20.5 million from £10 million in the year to October 31. Turnover increased 6 per cent from £332 million to £353 million. Earnings rose to 11.75p a share from 4.74p. The total dividend is lifted to 3.75p from 2.5p, with a 2.5p final due on March 9. The company said it expected to see further price improvements, particularly in the South, although not at the same rate as 1997. Crest shares rose 2½p to 108½p.

Gleeson in airport deal

INVERNESS AIRPORT is to be rebuilt in a £9 million programme led by MJ Gleeson, the construction company. The project, helped by £3 million from the EU, will triple the airport's size where passenger figures have doubled to 400,000 in ten years. The airport has five daily flights to London and two to Zurich and Amsterdam. British Airways retreated from there last year, in the face of competition by Air UK and easyJet. MJ Gleeson shares remained at £10.20.

Amey wins road work

AMEY, the construction group, has won a £34 million contract by the Highways Agency for the management of all trunk roads and motorways in Devon and Cornwall. The work consists of emergency and routine winter road maintenance, along with lamps, signs, fencing and landscape. Amey has road contracts for four other areas. The contract lasts for three years from April 1 and is extendable for one year. Shares in Amey rose by 13½p, to 458½p.

Telecoms pact goes live

A WORLD Trade Organisation (WTO) pact to open up basic telecommunication and satellite services to competition among private and state-run companies around the globe came into effect yesterday. The pact, finalised last February, initially commits only 58 countries to open up their domestic telecoms markets. Officials say that so many different services are involved that it is likely to be well into the 21st century before the entire global industry is liberalised.

Biotech's price hurt by delay

BY ADAM JONES

SHARES in British Biotech, the drug developer, fell heavily yesterday after news that a regulatory decision on its acute pancreatitis treatment will be delayed.

A verdict on its Zucutax drug is unlikely before late 1999 at the earliest. A decision had been anticipated this spring. British Biotech shares fell 38½p to 94½p. The shares traded as high as 325p in 1996.

Acute pancreatitis can cause organ failure or death and affects 350,000 in Europe and the US each year. There is no approved drug to fight it in the UK or in the US.

The company submitted phase three trial results for Zucutax to the European Medicines Evaluation Agency (Emea) for approval in February, 1997. However, the EMEA now wants to wait for the results of an expanded international trial. Recruitment for the trial is expected to finish by the end of 1998.

US regulators are not likely to decide on Zucutax until late 1999 or early 2000.

Estimates of the drug's future value differ. A British Biotech spokesman said yesterday that an approximate estimate was \$200 million (£120 million) in sales a year.

Barclays settles pay dispute

BY RICHARD MILES
BANKING CORRESPONDENT

BARCLAYS has reached a settlement with unions in its long-running dispute over performance-related pay.

The bank has agreed to an increase in pay rates for 30,000 employees of between 3.25 per cent and 3.75 per cent, effective from April 1.

Until the staff federation of 44,000 Barclays workers, said that this will result in a 5.2 per cent rise in average take-home pay, well above the going rate for national pay settlements.

Iain MacLean, Unif's assistant general secretary, praised the bank's decision to resume negotiations after three one-day strikes in the run-up to Christmas. He estimated that the settlement would cost Barclays about £50 million a year.

Unif and the Banking Finance and Insurance Union had claimed that Barclays' earlier offer would have resulted in a pay and pensions freeze for 25,000 staff, even if they met new performance targets. That threat had now been withdrawn, they said.

Barclays said: "Barclays is keen to pay salaries which are competitive with the outside market and this agreement will enable us to ensure that this remains the case."

Internet gets its Trademark thanks to London company

BY CHRIS AYLES

THE trademark symbol is coming to the Internet, thanks to a bizarre alliance between a British company and the former Soviet Republic of Turkmenistan.

NetNames, a tiny London business, has struck a profit-sharing deal with the Government of Turkmenistan to sell companies the right to end their Internet addresses with the suffix ".TM".

Although the ".TM" suffix carries no legal weight, since Monday, contracts for it have been sold to more than 1,000 companies, including Warner-

Brothers and Easo, for \$50 (£30) a year.

The scheme is possible because the US authorities have allocated all countries with domain names — rather like international postcodes — which tell computers in which parts of the world to find Internet sites. The British domain name is ".UK" — Turkmenistan is ".TM".

However, most large companies are loath to use national domain names and have instead paid huge premiums to register under the only two international names

of ".COM" or ".ORG". Now that nearly all brands in all languages have been registered under ".COM" and ".ORG" a row has erupted over the need for more international names, and over who should be in charge of creating them. At present, the US authorities have complete control. NetNames says that it can offer a short-term solution with the name ".TM".

"There is no such thing as an Internet trademark," says Ivan Pope, chief executive. "But everyone recognises the meaning of TM."

Bank	Rate	Bank	Rate
Australia	2.25	Spain	1.75
Belgium	2.25	Sweden	1.75
Canada	2.25	Switzerland	1.75
Cyprus	2.25	Taiwan	1.75
Denmark	2.25	Thailand	1.75
France	2.25	Turkey	1.75
Germany	2.25	USA	1.75
Greece	2.25		
Hong Kong	2.25		
India	2.25		
Indonesia	2.25		
Italy	2.25		
Japan	2.25		
Malaysia	2.25		
Netherlands	2.25		
New Zealand	2.25		
Norway	2.25		
Portugal	2.25		
South Africa	2.25		
Spain	2.25		
Sweden	2.25		
Switzerland	2.25		
Taiwan	2.25		
Thailand	2.25		
Turkey	2.25		
USA	2.25		

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THE TIMES FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6 1998

Halifax goes the Xtra mile



COMMENTARY
by our City Editor

For many years, mortgage lenders have enjoyed the benefits of mortgage indemnity guarantee insurance. It is a product that would have made sellers of religious relics think they had missed a trick: the customer hands over the cash and receives nothing in return, while the lender hangs on to a proportion of the money and loses a major element of risk on its loan.

Nice work if you can get it, and the mortgage lenders found a very easy way of doing so — they made it compulsory. The vast majority of lenders declared themselves unprepared to lend more than 75 per cent on a property unless MIG was part of the deal.

It is not in the nature of Mike Blackburn, the gritty chief executive of the Halifax, to say nay to a gift horse, yet here he is, turning his back on this generous bonus. Cynical homebuyers will be asking themselves why he has only now decided to do away with the requirement for MIG when there has long been vociferous opposition to this exceedingly one-sided transaction. They might even be wondering how he intends to recoup the funds he is sacrificing for sellers of financial services have a reputation for giving with one hand only what they know they can gather back with the other.

But canny Blackburn has a longer term strategy than just reaping a quick marketing benefit here before sneaking the money back along another route. The Halifax is now the country's fourth largest bank, not merely a building society, and he is aiming to capitalise on its user-friendly credentials. Already he has made the decision to experiment with Sunday opening, on the revolutionary grounds that people tend to favour weekend househunting.

Rivals will have to follow him on Sundays just as they will on mortgage indemnity guarantee insurance. When the market leader moves, the others cannot afford to be too far behind. And on the insurance front Halifax, with its own in-house insurer, can at least afford to self-insure against the prospect of losses on repossessions. Smaller competitors will be disadvantaged, and will sorely miss the half of the premium that they have generally pocketed from selling the iniquitous MIG.

Investors' enthusiasm for Blackburn and his ideas has already seen the Halifax share

price soar from the 776.5p it hit on the day of flotation last June to 934p last night. They believe the real money is to be made from selling a whole range of financial products to those who take out mortgages.

Sacrificing the oppressive MIG may be a small price for being seen as a good guy in a wicked world.

Redwood hits the CBI target

Count your blessings while they last. Many manufacturers will be as pleased as the financial markets were yesterday that Eddie George's seditious Monetary Policy Committee has at least spared them one more turn of the interest rate screw for one more month.

Whatever happens four weeks

hence, such happy sentiments seem unlikely to outlast Gordon Brown's Budget on March 17. Measures affecting business are likely to be long and complex. They will create entirely new taxes as well as making drastic changes in existing ones. For many, they also seem certain to impose extra costs.

John Redwood, now shadow to the President of the Board of Trade, issued some timely warnings yesterday. His runners for new taxes include levies on sand and gravel for building, on fertilisers for farmers, on offshore oil, on business motoring and on car parking at work. Mr Brown is shaping up to be one of the most self-righteous tax bullies of modern times.

Tax has to be paid. In principle, the more taxes on goods and services and the lower the tax rates, the better. But Mr

Brown's aim is all too clearly to add to the total tax burden, not to spread it more thinly.

Appropriately, Mr Redwood has adopted the CBI's calculation that greedy Gordon has levied £25 billion in extra taxes from business in nine months. The Chancellor's £5 billion-a-year pension fund grab is already recognised as being cynical, damaging and counterproductive for the Government's proclaimed long-term strategy.

Business is going to need a much louder voice in Parliament as it gradually realises that Mr Brown was always a wolf in granny's clothing. Mr Redwood, though firing indiscriminately at Tory with enough brainpower and waspishness to make an impact in Opposition with no long years in the wilderness. Whitehall to do the work for him.

An important element in this

Recognising the problem

Reconciling Government rhetoric about being supportive of business with the wish of some old-fashioned Labourites not to totally alienate the trades unions was inevitably going to put ministers in an uncomfortable crunch.

That pain is nearing as the debate over union recognition heads towards a White Paper in which the Government is going to have to take sides. The CBI would rather not have businesses forced to deal with unions but a statutory right to recognition was one of the sops Labour promised to those who had funded the party through the long years in the wilderness. No doubt both wishing to win

brownie points from Mr Blair, the CBI and the TUC tried putting their heads together to produce a workable compromise. Some hope. They both agree that recognition should depend on a majority vote but 50 per cent of what is the problem. The CBI reckons the requirement should be 50 per cent of the relevant workforce, the TUC says 50 per cent of those voting. Those CBI chaps who run major companies will know that, when it comes to asking shareholders what they think, they are normally happy to settle for a majority of the votes cast rather than those in issue.

If their fear is that a few activists may win the day in the workplace, the CBI industrialists may have to start campaigning on the factory floor.

Soul searching

The final exit by Sears from shoe shops raises two questions. How could the board of a top public company manage to destroy a stable, profitable monopoly business, along with its famous and respected brand names? Yet more puzzling, how could City investors, singly or together, have allowed the directors to do it so long without screaming abuse from the rooftops? Until fund managers provide answers, expect it to happen again.

Coca-Cola offshoot plans £1bn float of European assets

By KATHY LEPARI

COCA-COLA Amatil (CCA), the Australian soft drink bottler, unveiled a significant restructuring plan that will see its European assets spun off into a new company in preparation for a possible £1 billion flotation in London.

In a dramatic overhaul of its operations and management, Amatil will cut fire its European division, which reported disappointing sales in the second half of 1997, to create Coca-Cola Beverages (CCB).

The move will allow Amatil to concentrate on the Asia-Pacific region. Coca-Cola Beverages, with assets of \$2.9 billion (£1.2 billion), will be based in Vienna and include existing bottling operations in 12 European countries.

European institutions will be given an opportunity to invest in the group through a book building process that will be established for current

Amatil shareholders to sell out of the company should they so wish.

The exact size of the listing and the value of the shares to be offered are yet to be determined, but the flotation is expected to take place around June.

The European group recorded flat sales of \$417.7 billion in 1997 and a trading profit of \$574.7 million, compared with \$573.3 million.

Under the restructuring, Amatil will also buy the northern and central Italian businesses owned by The Coca-Cola Company, its Atlanta-based parent, for \$979 million (£591 million) in cash and shares and fold the operations into Coca-Cola Beverages.

Amatil, the largest Coca-Cola group outside America, which reported a 73 per cent rise in net profits to \$424.2 million for 1997, will also purchase the parent com-

pany's South Korean operations for about \$385 million, including assumed debts.

The shareholders of Amatil will receive one Beverages share for every Amatil share they hold.

Analysts have suggested two of Amatil's major shareholders, Robert Kuok, the Asian billionaire, and San Miguel Corporation of the Philippines, will take the opportunity to offload their shares in the group after becoming cash strapped as a result of the Asian economic crisis. Mr Kuok owns 6 per cent of Amatil, while San Miguel holds 25 per cent stake.

The Coca-Cola Company is likely to emerge with a 50 per cent shareholding in Coca-Cola Beverages when it lists on the stock market and is also likely to increase its holding in Amatil from 33 to about 40 per cent.

Monsoon ready for £352m market debut

By FRASER NELSON

MONSOON, the women's wear retailer whose flotation was pulled 18 months ago, is ready to join the market at the second attempt next week with a £352 million valuation.

The price tag — at the top end of City expectations — will provide a £337 million fortune for Peter Simon, the advertising dropout who founded the

company in 1973. This includes £84.7 million cash, which he raised from selling a quarter of his original 96 per cent holding.

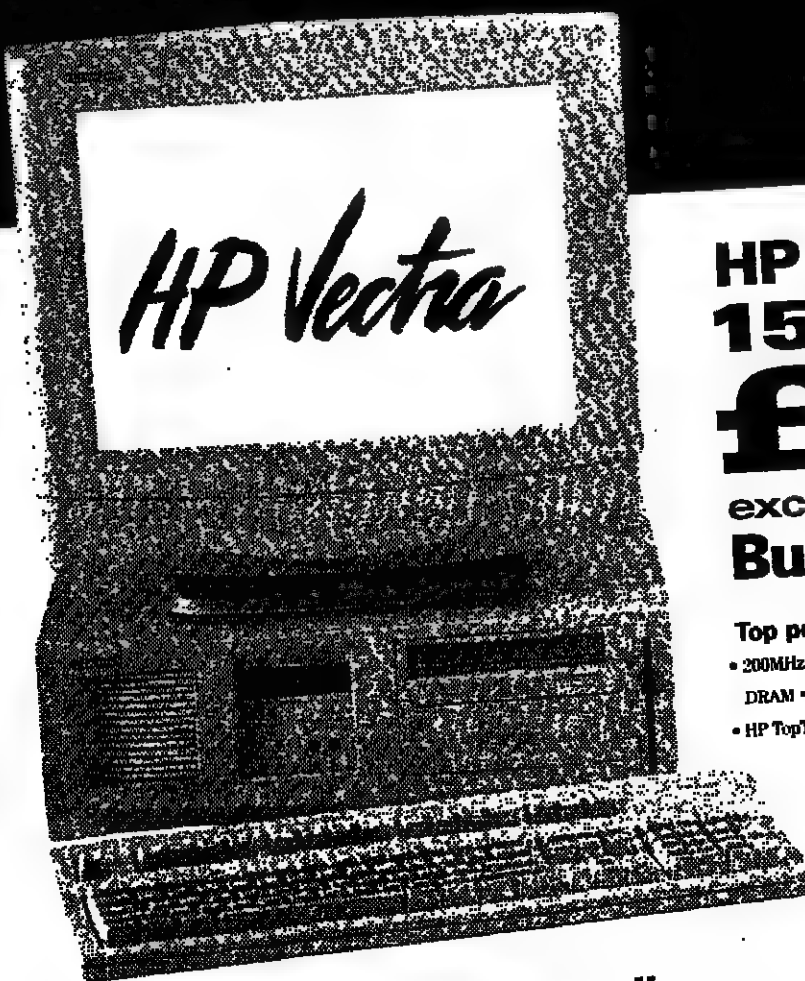
Monsoon has completed a roadshow of about 90 institutions, and has succeeded in raising £88.3 million which will be shared between Mr Simon and other management. The company itself has not raised any money. It has dismantled Sycamore

Trust, the secretive Malta fund that owned a 67 per cent stake at Monsoon's 1996 flotation attempt. Credit Suisse has bought out all the trust's previous owners on behalf of Mr Simon for an undisclosed sum — although the identity of the original beneficiaries remains a mystery.

Mr Simon said: "Our story was very well received by the City and I am delighted with the response."

The placing will also mean a bonanza for John Spooner, managing director, and Andrew May, finance director. They will each enjoy a £3.93 million holding and £1.32 million cash. Other managers share £1 million each. Analysts were lukewarm about the price tag, but said the outcome was likely to encourage New Look, the women's wear chain, to speed its £250 million flotation. *Tempus*, page 32

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Profits develop at Photo-Me

By KATHY LEPARI

THREE years of heavy spending on research and development were finally starting to pay off. Photo-Me International said yesterday as it reported a 23 per cent rise in interim profits.

The photo-booth manufacturer said pre-tax profits rose 23.2 per cent to £11.2 million in the six months to October 31. The company has forecast full-year profits of at least £14.5 million, up from £10.3 million.

Dan David, the executive chairman, said: "These better results have been achieved despite the fact that sterling has continued to strengthen. Following several years of high expenditure in research and development, the group is now seeing the results of that investment." Expenditure on new photo-booth equipment increased to £11.7 million from £7.5 million.

Turnover improved by 1.6



David: high expenditure

per cent to £94.9 million. More than 70 per cent of the company's revenue is generated overseas. The interim dividend is 2p (1.5p), payable from earnings of 9.6p a share (7.5p). The shares fell 13p to 178.5p yesterday, bringing to an end a strong run that has seen the price bounce from 108.5p in early December.

NTL deal on Comcast cable interests

By RAYMOND SNOODY
MEDIA EDITOR

THE consolidation of the UK cable industry took a significant step forward yesterday when NTL, the cable and broadcast services group, agreed to buy the cable interests of Comcast UK in a share deal worth \$600 million (£362 million).

The deal will make NTL the third-largest cable company in the UK, behind Cable & Wireless Communications and Telewest, with more than 500,000 customers.

The deal also raises the intriguing prospect that NTL will be brought into a much closer working relationship with Telewest, which has large stakes in two of the four Comcast cable operations.

For months, NTL and Telewest have been in talks without reaching any conclusion.

Comcast and Telewest each have a 50 per cent stake in Cable London and a 27.45 per cent stake in Birmingham Cable, one of Britain's most attractive cable franchises. General Cable has the remaining Birmingham stake.

It is believed that in the event of Comcast selling its stakes in Cable London and Birmingham, Telewest has the right to match the offer price.

Unless a global deal can quickly be arranged between NTL and Telewest, it seems likely that Telewest will seize the opportunity of yesterday's agreement to own all of Cable London and take a controlling stake in Birmingham Cable.

If so, the Comcast UK acquisition will look much less attractive to NTL, because it will consist of only two wholly-owned cable operations — Cambridge and Teeside.

Telewest yesterday said that it was examining its options.

Under the deal, Comcast shareholders will receive 0.3745 NTL shares per Comcast share. The \$600 million value is based on NTL shares being \$11.98.

Rolfe & Nolan agrees US bid

By CHRIS AYRES

ROLFE & NOLAN, the producer of financial risk-management software, has received a £71.2 million agreed takeover bid from SunGard Data Systems, its larger American rival.

Sungard is listed on the New York stock exchange with a market value of about £2 billion. The share-swap offer is worth 52p per R&N share — a 46 per cent premium on R&N's share price on Wednesday. The shares yesterday rose by 137.5p, to 497.5p.

R&N has invested more than £9 million into its new Lighthouse treasury derivatives software, which has already been licensed to a big American investment bank.

R&N is the market leader in futures and options software.

Tim Hearley, R&N chairman, said: "Lighthouse is now a major product which is going to be potentially very successful, but it's going to take a significant amount of time, perhaps a year, to complete sales."

Acquiring R&N confirms SunGard's ambitions to be a serious rival to financial software providers such as Reuters, Misy and SAP. Last year it bought another treasury software provider, Infinity, for \$350 million (£212 million).

Steve Rapkin, an R&N director, holds shares worth more than £3 million. So does Malcolm Rolfe, an R&N founder and its honorary president.

World can keep 'supertanker' from colliding with reality

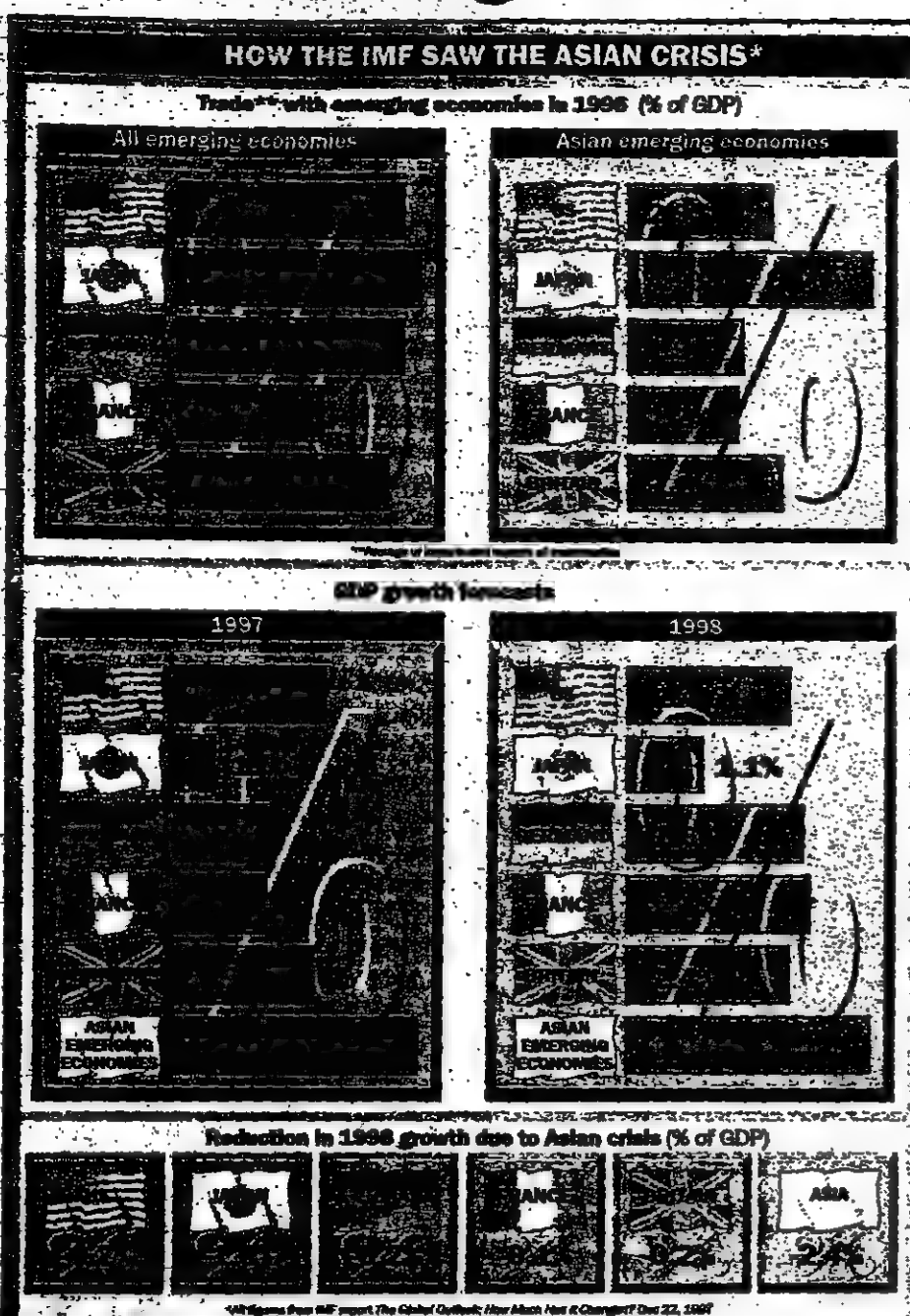
Asia's crisis is far from over but a strong force could save global economy

Crisis? What crisis? Last Saturday, I chaired a panel at the World Economic Forum in Davos, entitled "The Asian crisis and world growth: recession in 1998?" The issues suggested for discussion were outlined in the programme like this: "Economists have predicted that the Asian crisis will decrease growth in the US and Europe by 0.5 to 1 per cent. Is this too optimistic? Is the world economy, in fact, headed for recession?"

In launching the discussion, I decided to be provocative and offer a challenge to fortune. Instead of a global recession, I suggested, the big surprise of 1998 might be an unexpectedly strong pattern of global growth. The momentum of recovery remained strong in America and Britain. The peripheral European countries, such as Italy and Spain, would probably cut their interest rates to the extremely low levels prevailing in Germany and France. Instead of the other way round, and Japan might surprise the world with a really decisive Keynesian demand stimulus in the new financial year. Since Europe, America, and Japan account for 80 per cent of global demand, and output between them, such positive developments could counteract the drag on global growth from the crisis in the Far East.

To my surprise, my "provocative" optimism turned out to be anything but provocative. It turned out that the four other members of the panel, which consisted of economists and bankers from America, Europe and Hong Kong, were even more optimistic than I was. Their reasons for confidence were different from mine: nobody, for example, shared my optimism on Japan. But everyone agreed that the worst was now over in Asia and that a global recession was extremely unlikely. One of the speakers, a very senior and very sober German banker, went so far as to suggest that we were unlikely to see another global recession in our lifetimes, since independent central banks and the single currency in Europe would guarantee that inflation remained permanently under control.

This confidence was extremely widespread at Davos. From prime ministers and central bank governors to the chairman of such global companies as Microsoft, Nestlé and Siemens everyone seemed to agree that the Asian crisis was no more than a pinprick. Speech after speech predicted that the world would continue to enjoy a glorious era of rapid growth and low inflation, that



Asia would soon recover, that America would continue to navigate the narrow channel between inflation and deflation and that Europe would prosper under the single currency and would soon rediscover the knack of creating jobs. And, just to confirm that these happy visions were not brought on by the thin mountain air, Price Waterhouse issued a more rigorous survey of businessmen's views in Davos. According to this survey, which questioned the chief executives of multinational companies with a combined turnover of \$22 billion, 62 per cent were "optimistic" and 33 per cent were "extremely optimistic" about growth prospects in the next three years. Only 5 per cent said they were pessimistic or that they had no view.

For someone like myself, who has spent the past 20 years following the contrary moves of economies, business opinion and financial markets, such overwhelming optimism rings alarm bells. But is the world really as overconfident as my anecdotes from Davos suggest?

Only a month ago, at the time the Davos programme was printed, the organisers of the World Economic Forum were certainly not alone in their gloom. When 1998 began,

it was fashionable to suggest that an economic meltdown in Korea, Indonesia and other Asian countries could tip the global economy into recession. Some of the world's most respected economic commentators, including both Alan Greenspan and George Soros, were speculating about the possibility of 1930s-style deflation. Renato Ruggiero, the head of the World Trade Organisation, was reminding

Thousands of Asian firms are going to go bust and tens of millions will lose their jobs

the world that financial crisis followed by depression and protectionism had been one of the contributory causes of the Second World War. Stock markets were swooning, commodity prices were collapsing, and long-term interest rates, especially in Japan and Europe, were falling to their lowest levels on record — levels which suggested that further monetary easing was

becoming more likely than the tightening that had previously been expected. In America, Germany and Britain, to forestall inflation and control excessive growth.

Why, then, does everything look so different a month later? And why are stock markets around the world soaring to unimaginable new highs?

If the state of the world economy seems to be confusing people such as Messrs Greenspan and Soros, there may not be much hope for ordinary mortals. Still, the paradoxes in the present situation may not be quite as bewildering as they appear. There are two strong forces acting on the world economy at present and they are pushing in opposite directions. Opinions are bound to swing, as the balance between these forces shifts. The first of these forces is the Asian financial crisis. This crisis is nowhere near over, despite the sudden outbreak of optimism that has followed the rescheduling of Korean bank loans and the new IMF programme for Indonesia. The economic impact of this crisis has hardly begun to be felt — even in Asia, never mind the rest of the world. Thousands of Asian companies are going to go bank-

rupt and tens of millions of workers will lose their jobs. For Europe and America, the loss of exports to Asia and the cut-throat competition in world markets, will only begin to have a real impact in the months ahead. And the capital flight is only just beginning from Russia and Central Europe, to which Germany and the rest of Europe are particularly vulnerable.

The true scale of the damage caused by the Asian crisis will not begin to be visible in economic statistics and company profits until the second half of the year. Until the pain becomes apparent, investors and businessmen may remain in a state of denial, just as they did in Japan after last year's disastrous tax increase. In the next few months, analysts may continue to be surprised by how little impact Asia is having on profits and economic growth. But once reality dawns the shock to confidence could be severe, as it was in Japan last year. From this point of view, the recoveries of the Asian currencies and stock markets still look like no more than a "dead-cat" (or dead-tiger) bounce.

On the other hand, the financial markets could be saved from a painful collision with reality by the other great force at work in the world economy this year. This is the strong momentum of demand in America and Britain and, even more importantly, the probability that Japan will soon inject its economy with a strong dose of tax cuts and other fiscal stimuli. Despite the scepticism expressed about Japan by most people in Davos, Eisuke Sakakibara, the vice-minister of finance, repeatedly referred to a historical precedent discussed on this page over the past six months: "Our Prime Minister," he said, "has no intention of going down in history as Japan's Herbert Hoover. He has made clear that Japan will not be responsible for a world recession and he will do whatever is needed to sustain economic growth."

Since Japan's economy is twice as big as the rest of Asia put together, the Japanese Government's policy is all-important. This column has repeatedly argued that there is nothing wrong with the Japanese economy that cannot be cured with a tax cut. The Japanese are notorious for operating only by consensus and for sticking to an old consensus, even when it no longer works. Changing the consensus is a painfully slow business, like turning a supertanker, but once the consensus does change, the Japanese have an amazing capacity to take any new policy to its logical extreme. If the consensus finally is turning — and all the news from Tokyo suggests that it is — Japan could end up surprising the world by the strength of its economic recovery and pulling the rest of Asia out of the depression. Then and only then will the optimism of the businessmen at Davos — and, perhaps, of the global stock markets — prove justified.

'Currency Doctor' offers cure for Asia's ailments

As Asia's currencies have crumbled, one American proponent of how such disasters can be averted has emerged with his reputation enhanced.

Steve Hanke, an expert on world currency movements, has been arguing forcefully, and controversially, for nearly ten years that the key to preventing economic meltdown in a developing country is to remove control of monetary policy from the central bank and give it to a currency board.

This week, Dr Hanke was invited to Indonesia, where he briefed President Suharto for an hour about currency boards and later met the Minister of Finance, the Governor of Bank Indonesia and other central bank officials. Before flying home to the US on Thursday, Dr Hanke said that he left his meeting with Mr Suharto believing "things were rapidly moving in the right direction".

Observers in Jakarta remained sceptical that Indonesia could accept the iron-fisted discipline of a currency board, given its tradition of political interference in economic decisions. No moves are considered likely before the presidential election on March 11, in which Mr Suharto seems certain to be re-elected. Still, the rupiah finished below 10,000 to the dollar for the first time in weeks.

A currency board operates on a rigid principle. Its currency is made fully convertible at a permanently fixed rate with a hard currency, usually the US dollar or the mark. To meet this guarantee, the board must keep enough reserves in the anchor currency to cover the money in circulation. As a result, according to the Hanke thesis, capital is attracted and investors are reassured. The impulse to print more money is removed from the hands of politicians.

Hong Kong has enjoyed the benefits of a currency board



Hanke: advocates boards

since 1983 after its exchange rate went into freefall and panic hoarding set in. Although some financiers' nerves have frayed in recent days, the authorities have shown no sign of abandoning the board and the Hong Kong dollar has held firm at its fixed price to the US dollar.

Dr Hanke is a professor of applied economics at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore, where he embodies the academic archetype, puffing on his pipe and working in a study piled high with files and books.

Known as the "Currency Doctor", he has two other personas. One is his active role in the markets as chairman of Friedberg Mercantile Group, a currency and securities trading company, and president of Toronto Trust-Argentina, a high-flying emerging market mutual fund. His third calling is as a globetrotting adviser to countries interested in currency boards. Since 1990, he has been associated with setting up boards in Argentina, Estonia, Lithuania, Bulgaria and Bosnia-Herzegovina. Several other governments have consulted him, but have not taken the plunge, at least not yet.

Dr Hanke's mentor on the subject was Sir Alan Walters who was involved in establishing the Hong Kong currency

board while he was economic adviser to Baroness Thatcher.

Currency boards fell out of fashion in the 1950s under pressure from Keynesian economists who were promoting the flexibility of central banks and as colonies gaining independence became eager to shake off their imperial ties. Also, says Dr Hanke, the International Monetary Fund lent its weight and money to new central banks to "obtain new clients and create jobs for the boys".

Dr Hanke found currency boards had all maintained full convertibility with their anchor currencies and had achieved impressive records of price stability, respectable economic growth and balanced government budgets.

Dr Hanke's first hands-on involvement was Argentina in 1991. Since then, Argentina has weathered a painful recession caused by the swamping effect of Mexico's peso crisis but now has better growth prospects than most emerging economies.

Dr Hanke says that data compiled from emerging countries over the past 25 years shows that those with currency boards had average growth rates 2.1 times higher than central bank countries. Fluctuations in growth were almost identical, suggesting that central banks did no better than currency boards in cushioning external shocks. Inflation was 3.2 times higher with central banks than with currency boards, and financial emergencies were less frequent and severe with currency boards.

Dr Hanke also defends his own lucrative currency speculating as helping his credibility. He said: "The experience is invaluable. I know precisely what works and what doesn't. It's not just an academic exercise for me."

IAN BRODIE

Hampel report is deeply flawed

From Mr Ralph Instone
Sir, The two basic flaws in the interim report of the Hampel committee do not appear to have been addressed in its final report.

First, there is no recognition that the duty of directors is owed exclusively to the company as a separate legal entity. That is why shareholders cannot sue directors for negligence or incompetence. The question whether this immunity should continue surely merits consideration — although turkeys do not vote for Christmas.

Secondly, there are hundreds, if not thousands, of charitable and non-profit-making companies whose directors owe duties of exactly the same nature as do those of commercial companies, but to whom "shareholder value" is an irrelevance.

If anything is to be gained by codifying the duty of directors, which is itself debatable, the Department of Trade and Industry could hardly fail to make a better job of it than Hampel.

Yours faithfully,
RALPH INSTONE,
18 Fairwinds,
Rochampton Lane,
London SW15 5LX.

Hard facts behind a soft landing

From Mr Neil Marshall
Sir, While the pundits continue to argue their case for a soft landing for the UK economy this year, the reality for the majority of companies fighting to preserve our dwindling export markets is the stark choice of soldiering on for a further 12 months on unacceptably low, or negative, margins on their export sales or a savage, possibly permanent, contraction of their businesses.

The blood-letting has begun. Efforts to stave off the ravages of a rerun of the 1981 recession appear sadly out of step with those who can influence or control our economic destiny.

Ironically, this time round

the warning signs should be clearer, and the potential long-term damage to our fragile manufacturing base better understood, by Government — only the political will appears missing to take the decisive action necessary urgently to ratchet back exchange rates. If short-term hikes in personal taxation result, then so be it — jobs and national wealth are more important considerations for the longer term.

Yours faithfully,
NEIL MARSHALL,
(Director General),
Confederation of British
Forgers, Grove Hill House,
245 Grove Lane, Handsworth,
Birmingham, B20 2HB.

Comfy club

HARD to know why any self-respecting analyst would wish to be identified by finance and investor relations directors as a soft touch, but it seems the nation's corporates are all terribly fond of Merrill Lynch. The latest in an endless round of brokers' surveys has placed the US investment house well ahead of anyone else as UK industry's favourite stockbroker for research, while kicking Dresdner Kleinwort Benson, last year's winner, well down the table to sixth place. SBC Warburg Dillon Read, claims top slot as leading securities house for corporate

finance advice, according to the survey, from Consensus Research, published in the Securities Institute's house journal, the *Securities and Investment Review*.

Various analysts have been singled out by the 171 larger companies taking part for their general gossamerousness and scrupulousness, none of whom I will be cruel enough to identify. (Oh, all right, except for my old friend Nick Pink at SBC. Ha, ha.) There is some appallingly dull stuff about how finance directors are undecided about European monetary union, or something, which I couldn't be bothered to read. But there is hope for the humble analyst. Apparently, two out of five directors think the teenage scribbles do not properly appreciate their marketing strategies. And amen to that.

□ A COLLEAGUE is approached by Royal & Sun Alliance with an unbeatable offer — 10 per cent off car insurance. Except that he drives a nasty silver thing called a BMW Z3 and was turned down by the Royal & Sun Alliance a while back because they do not quote for undersized virility symbols. He was in good company, though. "Don't take it too hard, love," said the Royal then, "we turned down Jamie Redknapp (Liverpool footballer and consort of some pop star or other) last week."



"Looks like their new spring range has come in"



Bully off

A "FRIENDLY" hockey match on Wednesday night left Jason Toole, trader at Grief Middleton, in Guy's Hospital casualty unit for three hours. Nothing unusual about that. City types are always clubbing each other over the head in the pursuit of unnecessary exercise, but the assailant in this case was one of our elected representatives, Tim Loughton, MP for East Worthing and Shoreham. He was getting in some early practice for the next Countryside Rally on March 1, when he will be present in support of the bloodsports lobby.

The match was between Grief Middleton and Fleming Asset Management, and I am still unclear why

the latter needed to field a ringer. It could have been worse, but Eric Cantona was otherwise engaged.

Murphy's law

A RARE sighting of a species once thought extinct: Rory Murphy, general secretary of the NatWest Staff Association, is again seeking election to the bank's board at the annual meeting on April 21 and he claims to be promoting the interests of NatWest stakeholders. (For younger readers, stakeholding was a new Labour touchstone before the election, a bit like the Millennium Dome but more tangible and easier to see the point of, it passed away peacefully on May 2. Unfortunately NatWest shareholders, by contrast, used their block votes so overwhelmingly against Murphy at last year's AGM that even he describes it as "the greatest election defeat in history".

Murphy was then standing against Martin Owen, managing director of NatWest Markets, who survived the annual meeting by three months, as it turned out. This year he is asking shareholders to increase the number of directors by one. "The staff have no say in the strategic direction of the bank," he says. And his chances this time around, against those same institutional block voters? "Not this year," he admits sadly. "Just give it a year or two."

□ INVESTORS tired of waiting around for their first dividend from

Eurotunnel might consider selling their shares and trotting along to Phillips next Thursday to put in a bid for one of the earliest Channel Tunnel share certificates. The auctioneer is selling 57 individual lots of original certificates from various rail companies, mostly British, including a bond issued to fund a cross-Channel steam train link dating from 1892, one from the Stockton and Darlington railway and another from France designed by the artist Alphonse Mucha, below. The oldest is from the Hereford Railway in 1829, which used horse-drawn carriages. Some of which have since been spotted on Conner South East.

MARTIN WALLER



In train: Mucha share certificate on offer

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1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

Nibbies make their mark

Ned Sherrin, doyen of gavel-wielders, was master of ceremonies last night as the luminaries of the publishing industry packed the London Hilton's vast ballroom to receive the British Book Awards — or "Nibbies", as they are known.

Prizewinning authors such as Jilly Cooper and Helen Fielding mixed with prizewinning publishers, booksellers and sponsors to create a star-studded, friendly and well-established event. Yet the Nibbies are relatively new.

The noise made by the publishing industry has always been in inverse proportion to the number of people employed in it. To outsiders, the industry is perceived as glamorous.

Strange, then, that just ten years ago there were no awards to mark the achievements of those who worked within the book world. The Booker, the Whitbread, the Smarties, the late lamented NCR — all of these recognise and reward literary excellence.

For the publishing houses and their hard-working editors, or the bookshops and their staff, there were no accolades, no Oscars, "Tonys" or Brits.

In the late 1980s, Fred Newman, publisher and Editor of *Publishing News*, the industry weekly, began seriously to consider how a book trade Academy awards-style evening might shape up. What, precisely, would be the categories? Who would vote? Equally important, who would support it through sponsorship?

"I'd long wanted the trade to be able to celebrate itself, to honour the talents and achievements of more than just a handful of big-name authors," Newman recalls. "Literary excellence is all well and good but what I felt was needed in addition was acknowledgement of publishing's commercial success stories and of those people who worked hard behind the scenes."

The late 1980s was not a good time for the industry, which made headlines as much for its economics as for its literary excellence. "The job losses were on an unprecedented scale and everywhere there was belt-tightening," continues Newman. "so it

The Oscars of the publishing world were presented in London last night. Liz Thomson introduces a three-page report



The awards celebrate the unsung heroes of the publishing world, including hardworking backroom staff

seemed to me even more important for the industry to remind itself of the talent therein."

Inevitably, enthusiasm mixed with scepticism as Newman, together with his then business partner the late Clive Labovitch, Martyn Goff of Book Trust and former publisher Graham C. Greene announced the

date for the first British Book Awards. The event took place on January 18, 1990 at the Park Lane Hotel, with Lord Lichfield as Master of Ceremonies. Tickets were soon sold out and guests including P.D. James, Jeffrey Archer, A.S. Byatt and Jilly Cooper saw the very first "Nibbies" (as the large,

golden, nib-shaped awards were soon christened) presented to Peter Mayle, Roald Dahl and HRH The Prince of Wales, named Author of the Year for *A Vision of Britain*, his controversial book on architecture. Robert McCrum, accepting the laurels for Publisher of the Year on behalf of Faber & Faber, lambasted

the decision, declaring that only the embattled Salman Rushdie was entitled to be named Author of the Year. Rushdie eventually won in 1995.

In the years since, both the evening itself and the awards have been fine-tuned. Nomination forms are printed in both *Publishing News* and *The Bookseller*. Anyone in the trade is allowed to nominate in any or all of the dozen or so categories. From these nominations, shortlists are drawn up and an "Academy" of more than 100 publishers, agents and booksellers votes to determine the winners, the only proviso being that they may not vote for any individual or company in whom they have a vested interest.

In nine years, the British Book Awards have become a fixture in the publishing year. A "Nibbie" carries increasing cachet, and none more so than the coveted Publisher of the Year Award. Recipients include Dorling Kindersley, Headline, Little Brown and Transworld who, in 1995, made it a hat-trick.

Individual awards have gone to Bill Bryson, Delia Smith, Sebastian Faulks, Roddy Doyle, Jung Chang, Andrew Morton, and Alan Bennett.

"Were it not for the British Book Awards, the contributions of many people to the health of our industry would have gone unsung," says Newman. "You might not approve of Andrew Morton or his work, but there is no denying that his biography of the Princess of Wales made a huge impact, socially and commercially. Without the Services to Book-selling Award — sponsored, incidentally, by Publishing News's rival, *The Bookseller* — the contribution of the philanthropist Paul Hamlyn would have gone unmarked by the industry to which he has contributed much. And without the Nibbies for Editor of the Year or Bookseller of the Year and, this year, Rep of the Year, those at the sharp end of publishing might go unsung."

"If the British Book Awards demonstrate to the public just how much good goes into the books they buy at their bookshop — not just the writing, but the editing and design, the production and promotion, the selling — then I'm delighted."

LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD



Jilly Cooper found she had a ready-made readership

'It's 1% heaven and 99% hell'

Jilly Cooper, winner of the Lifetime Achievement Award, began her career as most writers do: wading through a pool of rejection slips. Her first stories were written in her teens, and she laughs as she recalls them.

"They were all about my local pony club and were absolutely dreadful. I also wrote unpublishable plays. I remember sending one of my better plays to *Woman's Own*, and enclosed a note telling them they ought to publish it. They sent it straight back."

Disappointed but not defeated, she took a job, when she was 18, as a cub reporter on the *Middlesex Independent*. Progress was slow.

"I wanted to get to Fleet Street, where I expected to earn lots of money. But nothing happened. So I went off and did lots of other things: working in advertising, publishing, selling candelabras at exhibitions... God knows what else. Of course, it was a good experience and wonderful material."

Cooper, 60, sold her first story when she was 27. Her break came two years later when she met Godfrey Smith, then Editor of *The Sunday Times* magazine, at a dinner party. They talked and laughed. He admired the loose, colloquial familiarity of

her conversation: her eccentric wit, her verve. He asked her to write something for a special issue he was preparing on marriage. Her contribution, *The Young Wife's Tale* (Cooper was 31 and married to the publisher Leo Cooper) was the precursor of what has become an established, if tiresome, journalistic form: the chatty, self-savouring, confessional column.

"That column," Cooper says from her home in Gloucestershire, "was the start of my finding a readership and a voice. It's phenomenally lucky for a writer having this weekly shop window, for when you come to publish books you have a ready-made audience."

Jilly Cooper speaks as she writes: in rapid, giggly bursts. To keep up with everything she says you need a good tape-recorder or the skills of an expert stenographer. Reflecting on a writing career that has seen her sell more than eight million copies of her 35 novels, Cooper says: "Even now I dislike the actual process of writing. When things are going well — which is about 1 per cent of the time — it can be absolute heaven; but mostly the struggle to create is hell. That said, I wouldn't — couldn't — do anything else."

JASON COWLEY

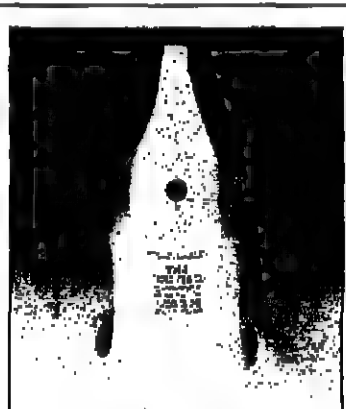


Master of ceremonies Ned Sherrin

THE WINNERS

The BCA Illustrated Book of the Year Award: *The Lost Gardens of Heligan*, Tim Smit (Gollancz)
The Bookseller Services to Bookselling Award: Dick Francis
The Butler & Tanner Book of the Year Award: *Bridget Jones's Diary*, Helen Fielding (Flamingo)
The Children's Book of the Year Award: *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, J.K. Rowling (Bloomsbury)
The David & Charles Independent Bookseller of the Year Award: Fred Hanna's Bookshop, Dublin
The Display Creations In-Store Marketing Award: Bookends, Christchurch
The Editor of the Year Award, sponsored by Ken Follett: Liz Calder (Bloomsbury)
The Enso Group Design and Production Award: Anchor Imprint (Transworld)

Exel Logistics Newcomer of the Year Award: Daisy & Tom
The Expert Books Marketing Campaign of the Year Award: The Waterstone's marketing team and Colman Getty for the Books of the Century promotion
The KPMG Publisher of the Year Award: Random House
The Lifetime Achievement Award: Jilly Cooper
The Reader's Digest Chain Bookseller of the Year Award: Waterstone's Glasgow
The Securicor Omega Express Author of the Year Award: Louis de Bernières
The Vista Computer Services Distributor of the Year Award: Littlehampton Book Services
The Representative of the Year Award, sponsored by Waterstone's: Tina Miller (Walker Books)



BOOK OF THE YEAR

One for the diary

THIRTY are few novels whose central characters become as real to readers as their next-door neighbours. But *Bridget Jones's Diary*, the anti-heroine of *Bridget Jones's Diary*, has entered the public consciousness, her name shorthand for a way of life that involves numerous unsuccessful marriages, too many cigarettes and bottles of wine and a hopelessly expanding waistline. Like Alan Clark, Bridget has been spotted and parodied. She has been the subject of new paper profiles and editorials. The psychiatrist Oliver James put her on the mental health couch and diagnosed her in need of further treatment.

As Newman commented when it dedicated a page to a novel that had then still to find an American publisher: "Rarely since Emma in Britain been so charmed by a fictional female character." On one evening last month, both BBC's and ITV's main news programmes paused in the "catalogue of doom and gloom" to cover Britain's latest literary phenomenon.

Helen Fielding, the author, denies that she and Bridget are one and the same person but, if they are, Fielding must surely be pleased that, with British sales of 500,000 copies for her publishers,

Picador, and rising, there is enough cash to keep her miserable in comfort. All over the country, booksellers report women asking for "the book about that Bridget woman", testimony to the fact that Bridget's appeal is national. And international: 20 foreign editions have been sold and American rights have now been bought by Viking. Work on the screen version begins this summer.

Like her creation, Fielding is a thirtysomething singleton who lives in West London. Amusing and self-deprecating, she is Oxford-educated and spent ten years working for the BBC. In 1994 she wrote a novel, *Curve Club*, in which a publishing PR falls for a heartless television producer. When *The Independent* asked her to write a column, Bridget was plucked from the book's cast of characters and given a life of her own.

Bridget Jones's Diary is, she says, for "perhaps a new type of woman, who is in her thirties and is single through choice or through not needing to marry until it's right, and they're struggling with their identity. They were brought up on the idea of being *Cosmo* girl. You have the red hatchback, the immaculate white flat, you go to the gym, you don't smudge your



Bridget's creator, Helen Fielding

mascara all day — but on the other hand, you ask yourself, 'why aren't I married?'" Statistics support her view: of 3.8 million British women in their thirties, about one million are single or divorced and the Office for National Statistics estimates that by the turn of the century, 25 per cent of women will be unmarried. Which can only be good news for Bridget and her alter ego.

Backing the very best

ACCOUNTANTS, an author, a computer company and a security firm were among the sponsors of last night's awards for all concerned with the business of publishing.

The most prestigious award, Publisher of the Year, has been sponsored from the outset by KPMG. During the nine-year history of the awards, KPMG has progressed from being accountants and auditors to the trade to providing a complete financial, tax advisory and information technology consultancy to publishers.

"Although we have always declined to take part in the judging, we hope the award will recognise a publisher's excellence in all aspects of the trade," says Richard Bawden, KPMG partner specialising in publishing.

The Book of the Year Award was sponsored by Butler & Tanner, the UK's leading book printer with six factories in the south of England. "The strength of the pound means we face a daily challenge to

keep the printing of British books in Britain," says Adrian Hue, the company's joint managing director. "By investing in the latest technology and providing a high-quality service, it is a challenge we meet with some success."

The Author of the Year award was sponsored by Securicor, which distributes most publishers' books to high street retailers, through its Omega Express division. "This award allows us to be

associated with the best in the business," says Mark Peacock, marketing manager.

Reader's Digest sponsored the Chain Bookseller of the Year award partly because it relies on the shops to sell its consumer titles, covering subjects from interior design to country walks and cookery.

"We publish only about 25 books a year, but some of those will sell 100,000 and we rely on the involvement of bookshop managers to

achieve that," says Cortina Butler, editorial director. "They can make a tremendous difference with window displays, book signings and by tailoring events to meet the local community."

One of the more unusual awards was the Representative of the Year, sponsored by Waterstone's. Martin Lee, marketing director, explains: "We don't have central buying; we leave all the decisions to branches so the relationship between a publisher's rep and our managers is crucial."

Other sponsors were: BCA, Illustrated Book of the Year; The Bookseller, Services to Bookselling; David & Charles, Independent Bookseller of the Year; Display Creations, In-Store Marketing; Ken Follett, Editor of the Year; Enso Group, Design and Production; Exel Logistics, Newcomer of the Year; Expert Books, Marketing Campaign of the Year; Vista Computer Services, Distributor of the Year.

TONY DAWE



Michael Palin's *Full Circle* is printed by Butler & Tanner

'A boy's gotta hustle his book.'

Truman Capote, quoted in *Esquire*, 1971

Waterstone's, Sponsors of Representative of the Year at The British Book Awards

W
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AUTHOR OF THE YEAR



Writer Louis de Bernières used to restore mandolins and guitars

A slow-burn success

THERE must have been times when his parents despaired of Louis de Bernières. For example, when he decided that he could no longer stomach Army life and dropped out of the 2nd Queen's Dragoon Guards, they had to repay his boarding school fees, since his scholarship had been funded by the Army.

Not that they told him until years later. But as they watched their son pursue a hippy lifestyle and countless odd jobs, they must surely have wondered if he'd ever grow up.

Now, some 20 years later, de Bernières is a success. Last month alone, more than 20,000 copies of the paperback edition of his novel, *Captain Corelli's Mandolin*, have been sold — and in the previous 30 months, 350,000 copies. There have

been no fewer than 25 reprints.

When it was first published in spring 1994, *Captain Corelli* — the author's fourth novel — drew praise from all quarters. The previous year he had been named as one of "The Best of Young British Novelists". When not writing, he restored elderly guitars and mandolins to their former glory. That summer, *Captain Corelli's Mandolin* was a slow burner: a classic case of word-of-mouth success.

As de Bernières writes his next opus — it will be set in Turkey — at his usual leisurely pace, he can rest assured that if his parents should want those school fees repaying, he will not be short of the money. As A.S. Byatt noted, *Captain Corelli's Mandolin* is a novel "so good that it will last".

INDEPENDENT BOOKSELLER OF THE YEAR

Fred's family affair

BOOKSELLING is in the blood for Fred Hanna, winner of the Independent Bookseller of the Year prize. Amanda Loose writes. His family has owned the Fred Hanna Bookshop in Nassau Street, Dublin, for three generations. Mr Hanna's daughter Judy has been working at the shop for 14 years, his son Frederick for four.

Mr Hanna has been running the shop, which stocks more than 100,000 titles, since his father retired 20 years ago. But his interest in bookselling stems from his school days.

"I used to go to antiquarian book sales with my father during school holidays, and got hooked. My grandfather, Fred, worked in the

shop until 1910 when the owner, William Magee, died. On his deathbed he asked my grandfather if he could continue with the shop, which became the Fred Hanna."

Mr Hanna has seen many changes since he started out: "The introduction of large multinational booksellers has made us independent booksellers brighter up our shops and bring in a greater variety of stock. It is very difficult for the smaller shops not to be squeezed out. But we have the knowledge and a rapport with regular customers, and books cannot just be merchandised like goods in supermarkets. We get orders on the Internet from a Pacific island which has no bookshop."

David Whitaker assesses the current state of the publishing industry

Asia crisis hits exports

How is British publishing doing? Not too well really. Of the top six publishers, one is German, one American, one Canadian, one Dutch/English (but reckoned to be Dutch-controlled) and only two are British. And these six dominate the market. How is publishing in Britain doing? Not too badly really. It seems to be holding its own despite the vagaries of the market and grave underfunding in the education and library sectors.

It is certainly publishing a lot of books: more than 100,000 new titles last year, which was 200 in the morning and 200 in the afternoon of every working day. And there were already more than half a million others available from Britain's 25,000 publishers. Why so many publishers? Because every vicar who writes a history of his parish church is a publisher. Why so many books? Because there are books on every aspect of human life, from ante-natal care and architecture to Zoroastrianism and zoology. Books remain the most important record of our society and its achievements. Stores sell the most copies, but the sciences account for the great mass of titles.

Numbers are further swelled because English is the *lingua franca* of the modern world. Books looking for a world market now tend to be published in English. Even French publishers are doing it. And as Europe is the world's second-largest English language market, all important American publishers have London offices. Many have active British publishing programmes, but also offer suitable American titles. These all go to inflate the so-called "British" title totals.

Somehow the trade absorbs this huge offering, although one does wonder how many copies of each title are sold. Home turnover is reckoned to be about £3 billion at retail prices. For all its importance, the book business is tiny in money terms. About £2 billion of that total is through shops. The W.H. Smith, Waterstone's and Dillons chains have about 40 per cent of the market. W.H. Smith has had a bad ten years but seems to be finding its focus again. It owns Waterstone's but plans to demerge it. Then



Popular high street retail chain stores have cornered 40 per cent of the book market

Waterstone's is expected to merge with the next biggest chain, Dillons. The American giant, Borders, has bought the Books Etc chain and plans to greatly enlarge it. Menzies has decided to close down its shops.

Before 1995, publishers fixed the prices at which their books could be sold. This gave them a grip on retailers' margins. The boot is now on the other foot. Publishers have put up book prices to meet booksellers' demands for better terms, but some of the extra has been taken out of what publishers used to think was their slice of the cake.

The unhappiest publishers at the moment are those with the greatest exposure to world markets. Exports make up about one third of the total business. These were doing rather well until the strength of sterling began to undermine them. Publishers of heavily illustrated books need a world market

to share the high origination costs. The export content of their turnover can be as high as 80 per cent. Both Dorling Kindersley and the smaller Quarto have issued profits warnings. The Asian meltdown is also very bad news as one fifth of exports went to the Asia-Pacific area.

Other blackspots are school and library book funds. The situation in schools is particularly sad. It is accepted that there is a correlation between textbook provision and pupils' academic achievement. A 1995 survey showed that schools all over the country were finding it difficult to afford

even key texts for the national curriculum. In 1996-7 there was a further drop in spending. There is no prospect yet of all schools being able to have these key texts.

The public library market is also in uncertain health. The number of titles bought for each 1,000 members of the population

was 241 in 1985-6 but only 200 in 1995-6. Many libraries are being closed because local councils decline to fund them. Oxfordshire wants to close ten next year and is debating cutting £900,000 from its book fund. There are bright spots in Essex and Buckinghamshire; and Milton Keynes recently opened one of the best equipped libraries in Europe.

And what of the electronic future? Publishers of academic journals feel under threat as academics threaten to publish their own journals; but book publishers are more relaxed.

And what about the Internet as a new marketplace? Amazon, the great US Internet bookshop, is becoming a force to be reckoned with. Customers browse on the Web and are offered access to hundreds of thousands of choices and, as ever, range is what sells. But there is a happy irony in the discovery that Amazon, one of the fastest developments of the new electronic world, is turning out to be one of the world's biggest sellers of older titles: it is already one of Penguin's most important customers for its backlist.

Woman of many words

WHEN Gail Rebeck became chairman and chief executive of Random House in 1991, she was hailed as "the most powerful figure in British publishing". This time last year, Random House bought all the general publishing houses that had been assembled under the wing of another conglomerate, Reed International. Rebeck now has 22 imprints under her command, among them half of Britain's great publishing names including Chano & Windus, Heinemann, Jonathan Cape, Secker & Warburg and Hutchinson.

I asked the tall, striking 46-year-old the question to which everybody in the book world would like an answer: With all those imprints under one roof, is it possible for each to keep a distinctive identity?

"Absolutely! What would be the point of having them, otherwise?" she says. "Most have their own publisher, and every one of those publishers has his or her own personality and his or her own taste. We're big, but we keep small at the same time."

How did she think she had done in 1997? "Well, I have put the company on a stable footing and made it profitable without any loss of creativity. We have absorbed the Reed imprints and kept two thirds of their employees, with most of the others taking voluntary redundancy."

"For 1998 we have novels by Ian McEwan, Toni Morrison and Anne Tyler, short stories by Martin Amis, and Philip Roth's *American Pastoral*."

DERWENT MAY



Publishing News



Organiser of the British Book Awards

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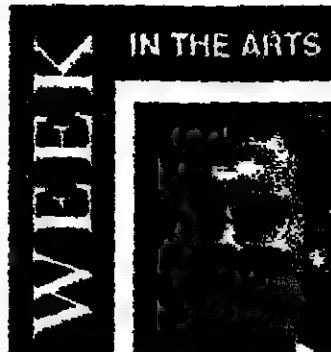
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going

We are all lottery junkies now



RICHARD MORRISON

I say hypocrisy? In Labour circles it's been Purly the Lottery week. Suddenly politicians have gone all pious about the "sort of people" who can only

monster raving bingo. In particular, a gang of gambling-industry bruisers called GTEch is in the firing line. For one thing, they're Americans. For another, they tried to nobble our saintly entrepreneur Richard Branson.

Disgraceful! Poor Mr Branson was apparently so shocked that he had to retire to the lottery to make notes. Now a straight swell of opinion recommends responding GTEch from Camelot, the consortium that runs the lottery.

Never mind that GTEch invented the goose that laid the golden egg: the software that turns a million Saturday morning squiggles into billions of pounds of pocket-money for HM Government. Never mind that the golden egg is now used to pay for vast items of national expenditure: health, education, culture, science,

Never mind that the same politicians with "sorries" about GTEch desperately need lottery revenue, since they have shamefully flunked the task of persuading British people to pay with enough taxes to pay for that vital national expenditure. Never mind all that. It's Purly the Lottery week. The sacrificial lambs - lottery regulators Peter Davis and GTEch's "Mr Very Big" Guy Snowden - have been led to slaughter, or at least to well-upholstered resignations. It's a ludicrous, mopey-parry spectacle, and it could end in disaster.

Don't get me wrong: I hate the lottery with every fibre of my flabby frame. "We created this massive raffle and thought we could control it. Instead, it is controlling us, cracking the veneer of civilised discourse and fair play, exposing unsavoury streaks." That

is what I wrote three years ago, when the lottery was still a fledgling novelty. I affix brass knobs to every word today.

I hate the fact that the lottery is a regressive tax in all but name, screwing the disadvantaged with false hope. I detest the order of priorities which derailed that millions were awarded to nobles - Covent Garden, the Churchill family - before a penny was awarded to charity. Even today, awards to charity only amount to £680 million, compared to £827 million for "heritage" and a staggering £1.2 billion for "millennium projects" in various shades of unnecessary.

I shudder at the manner in which a craven BBC was suckered into paying Camelot millions for the "honour" of giving the lottery a free advertisement each Saturday on prime-time TV. I am appalled at

the vast squandering of lottery money on "feasibility studies" (translation: millions into the pockets of shadowy consultants) that often lead to nothing. I am disgusted at how little of this vast

windfall has been used to put the arts into school classrooms.

And I am shocked at the blatant inequality of the lottery awards system. You don't have to live in Luton to feel angry when you read that the people of London have had 700 times more lottery money spent on them, per head, than the people of Bedfordshire.

So, yes, I react to the word "lottery" rather than the saintly Mr Branson reacts to an improper suggestion from a podgy American. I retreat to a small room and make furious jottings. In my case, it's called journalism.

But do I think it would be a good idea to start unravelling Camelot at this stage in pursuit of some belated ethical perfection? Don't be daft. The lottery is now woven so tightly into our national fabric - economic, cultural, social, political - that we can't live without it.

Some years ago Lord Gowrie called people in the arts "subsidy junkies". Ah, happy days. Today we are all lottery junkies.

And no wonder. In three years the lottery has distributed £4.58 billion, including more than a billion to the arts. It is the crutch supporting our performing institutions as they totter onwards. Kick it away and our culture would crumble. And not just our culture. Don't forget that lottery money is also about to bankroll showcase schemes in health and education.

So the notion that Britain can suddenly develop retrospective moral scruples about the lottery is absurd. Three years ago we struck a Faustian pact with some hard-nosed businessmen who said that they could devise a blissfully trouble-free way of pouring billions into "good causes". We

played the Rake; the lottery was Progress. We wanted Valhalla; GTEch delivered the Rhinegold.

Even a small falling-off in lottery proceeds now would have dire consequences. This week Sir Simon Rattle told *The Times* that he feared he was seeing "the end of subsidy" in the arts. He's not the only one. But if subsidy ceases, what else is there? We don't give the tax breaks to trigger the private patronage that keeps the arts alive in America. Nor are we educating our children to support the arts through the box office.

In its early days the lottery was customarily described as "the icing on the cake". Very soon it will be the cake, the whole cake and nothing but the cake. Our Culture Secretary may be tempted to huff and puff over "the GTEch crisis" for a few days, if only to appease the chippy Gerald Kaufman tendency in his own party. Fine. But after that he should do precisely nothing. Just for once, masterly inactivity will do the arts some good.

GALLERIES: Richard Cork on 40 years of work by Francis Bacon at the Hayward

Diving deep into darkness

In the smallest painting at the Hayward Gallery's Francis Bacon exhibition, a naked man prepares to dive. His pallid arms, raised taut above his head, look like broken chalk-marks smudged on a blackboard. On every side a shadowed immensity underscores his isolation, and the cage-like structure surrounding the pool makes it seem ominous rather than inviting. But the figure has

not jumped. He is poised on the water's edge, his head tilted back, and seems determined to plunge into the darkness. Although the man is unknown, he could well be seen as the artist himself. For Bacon thrived on risk-taking. The human body remains at the centre of his enterprise, just as it does in his painting of the lone swimmer. But the Hayward survey, expertly curated by David Sylvester, discloses just how compelling Bacon's vision of the figure remained throughout the show's 40-year span.

At first, in the earliest painting on view, the form standing on a rough patch of grass defies identification. Previously unidentified, the picture is close to the right-hand panel of the Tate's 1944 triptych, *Three Studies for Figures at the Base of a Crucifixion*. The ear attached to the head in the newly discovered painting is human enough. But the gaping mouth, with its voracious blackness inside, belongs to a predator. The distended neck attached to the humped, stunted trunk bears no resemblance to man or woman. It is a hybrid creature, shaped partly by Bacon's reaction to the barbarity of war. Bacon leaves the image ambiguous, but anger, grief and disgust all conspire to make the monster yell.

After these excruciating images of suffering in a godless universe, he calmed down for a while. By the late 1940s he was able, with the aid of photographs called from a promiscuous variety of sources, to paint a recognisably human nude. The pale, heavily built body moving through a parted curtain is an object of desire. Bacon applies the paint sparingly, often allowing expanses of bare canvas to show through and emphasise the body's provocative nakedness. He has turned away, and the darkness gives his incommunicative back a melancholy, thwarted air.

Bacon had a horror of story-telling. He deliberately withheld information, preferring to tantalise. If it enabled him to avoid narrative complications. That is why his paintings of the early 1950s, including the solitary diver, are handled with such economy. In the superb *Study for Nude*, a crouching figure is brushed in with the utmost deftness. The broken marks evoke his fleshy form and at the same time remain patches of pigment. A few audacious vertical sweeps of the brush summarise the folds of a curtain behind, but that is all. Bacon knows precisely when to stop, so that understatement becomes eloquent.

Not all the paintings from this period command the same mastery. The 1951 *Portrait of Lucian Freud* is surprisingly slapdash, and utterly fails to bear a persuasive resemblance to his subject. Maybe Bacon was aware of this weakness, for he returned to *Study for Figure II* and altered it two years later. Hence, presumably, the contrast between the offhand treatment of the lower half and the concentrated intensity above, where a densely worked face opens in a scream nobody else can hear.

The authority of those parted lips shows how much fascination Bacon felt for the human mouth. It snarls at us again in his curiously repellent self-portrait of 1956, where he sits hump-backed on a thin, spindly leg, she seems pinned to the mattress by a hypodermic syringe. It recalls the equally unexpected presence of a safety-pin on the curtains paraded by the naked man in 1949. Now, however, the body is handled with such brusque sweeps of the brush that it seems mottled and on the verge of decomposition. Mortality was bound up in

his Irish boyhood. There he had his first sexual experiences with the grooms, and the protracted series of Pope portraits are also bound up with Bacon's fiercely ambivalent feelings about his horse-trainer father.

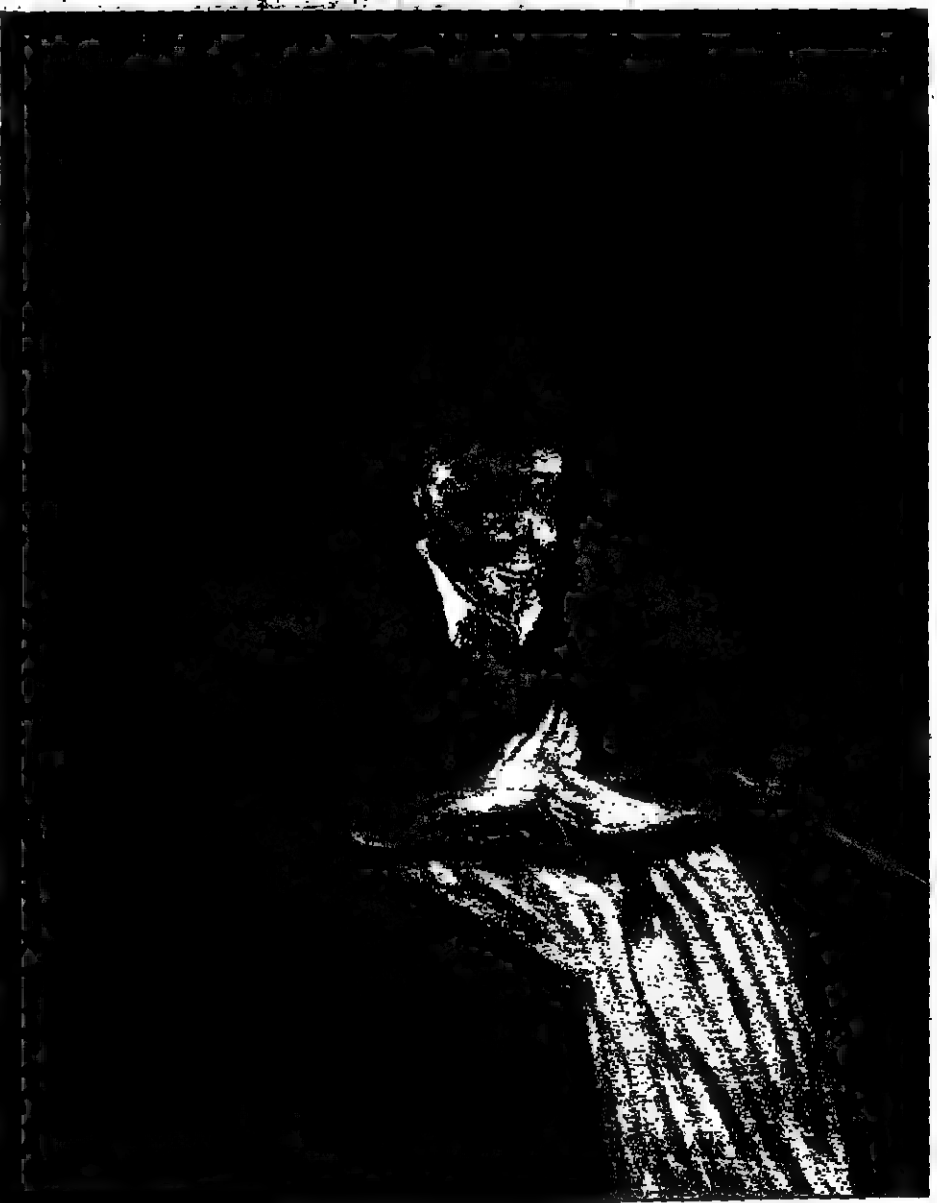
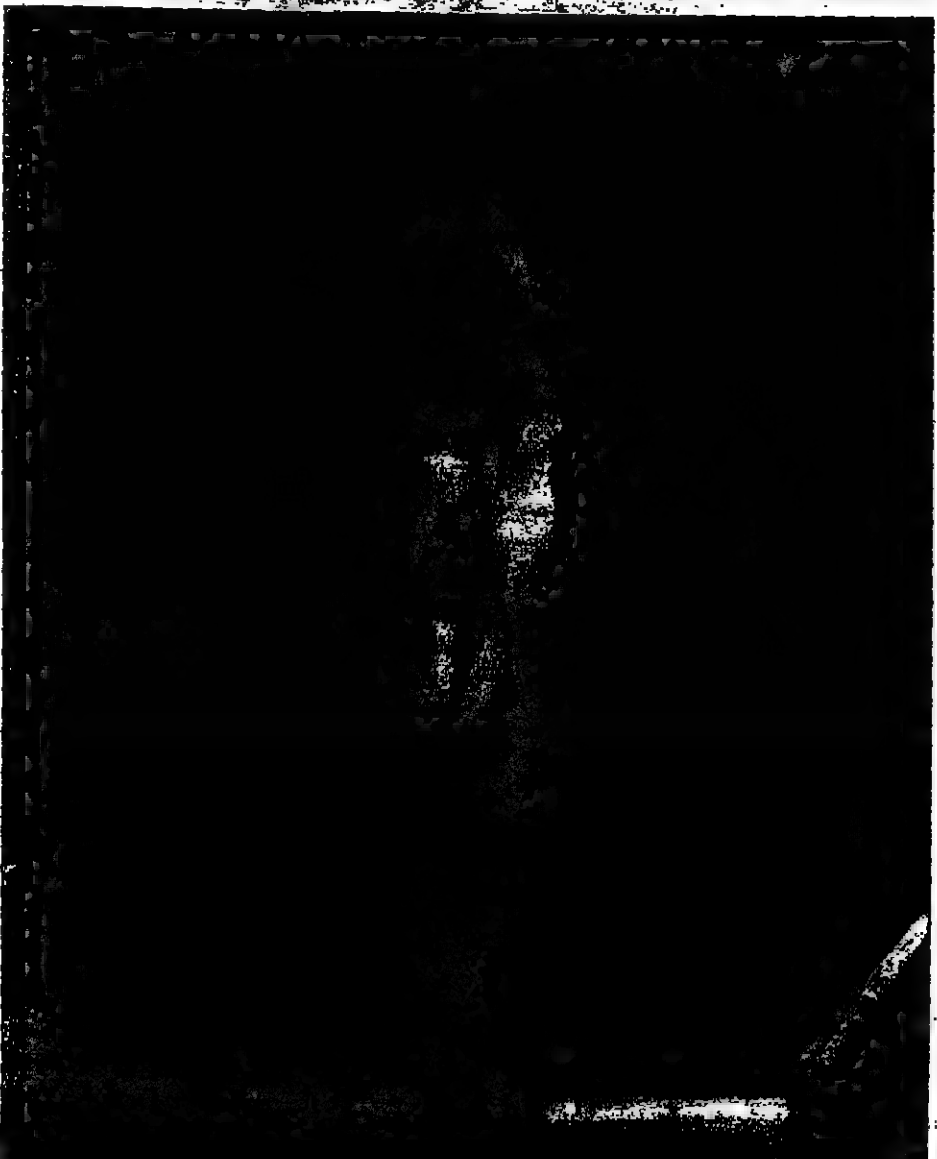
Although most of his paintings centre exclusively on the male nude, he did produce some formidable images of women in the 1960s. By that time his palette had lightened, allowing him to reveal hitherto suppressed talents as an unbridled colourist. A strident combination of purple and crimson animates the 1963 painting of his friend Henrietta Moraes. But there is nothing festive about her body. Sprawled on a bed with splayed legs, she seems pinned to the mattress by a hypodermic syringe. It recalls the equally unexpected presence of a safety-pin on the curtains paraded by the naked man in 1949. Now, however, the body is handled with such brusque sweeps of the brush that it seems mottled and on the verge of decomposition. Mortality was bound up in

He appears to be hovering, caught between an obstinate last surge of vitality and the engulfing shadow of a creature whose wings and beak spill out beyond the door-frame.

This grand lamentation hangs on the final wall of the most haunting room in the show. Bacon's preoccupation with human vulnerability is dramatised wherever you look. Painting the Dyer suicide pictures must have been, for Bacon, a cathartic experience. At any rate, the final room is far quieter. The paintings of his old age have often been faulted for lacking the convoluted, high-voltage dynamism of his earlier work, but I found the stillness of his late self-portrait triptych very moving.

The hands, limbs and feet in all three panels look perfunctory, suggesting that Bacon was no longer so concerned with the whole body. His faces, however, are explored with the utmost probing gravity. They appear to be caught in the process of changing, from palpable fleshiness to the gaunt armature of skulls. Bones protrude in unexpected places. Portions of cheek and forehead evaporate into blood-flecked spray. But Bacon, seated alone on a swivel chair in each panel, accepts the metamorphosis without a struggle. He is still as resolute as the diver had been several decades before, bracing himself for the descent into the void.

● Francis Bacon: *The Human Body is at the Hayward Gallery (071-928 3144) until April 5*



Studies in vulnerability: top, *Study of a Nude* (1952-53); above, *Study for a Pope IV* (1961)

Feet going like the clappers

Audiences can't get enough of flamenco, and so here is yet another new bunch of six dancers, four singers and four guitarists. Campanas Flamencas bears the signature of Francisco Sanchez, the man who years ago brought us the sensational *Cumbre Flamenco*. Like that company, Campanas Flamencas offers more or less straightforward flamenco, although the evening's first half takes care to dramatise each number with scenic effects and narrative gestures. The opening, overlong ensemble *Debutana* (The Moon Goddess Tale) presents various characters against the night sky, but I wasn't up to understanding

much. Next time let us have song translations in the printed programme, please. The rest of the evening is mostly devoted to solo dancing, the basis of flamenco. I am allergic to child-performers cutishly apeing adults, so the inclusion of 11-year-old Niño de los Reyes strikes me as a cutesy gimmick. By contrast his brother Isaac, at 17, is adult and handsome enough to hold his own. Elegant in a cropped jacket and tilted hat for his *siguirya*, he unleashes a blur of beaten steps in a compact with some invisible demon. Joaquín Grillo, La Tati and Milagros Mengibar are mature, wonderfully individualistic performers who move so



vividly they seem to carve their infinitely subtle rhythms into solid shapes. Grillo interpolates furious spasms of foot percussion in smoothly lyrical passages. La Tati reminds us that flamenco for women is not necessarily pretty. She gives her space a savage, earthy dressing down, hips jutting, splayed legs chuff-chuffing across the stage. The long fanail of her dress becomes a frothy animal.

La Tati is the streetwise, exuberant foil to Mengibar's harmonious, sleek containment. Refined, imaginative and unusual, Mengibar's *romera* is the highlight of the evening. She focuses on the upper body, in the old manner of female flamenco, arms snaking, hands embroidering. She paces quietly, then halts to tap out delicate, limpid sentences or to spiral upwards. Campanas are the church bells of Spain, but at the Peacock they are to be heard only in the mind, as a symbol perhaps of timeless tradition. Definitely not in the mind are the auditorium's excited roars. The British, reserved? Never.

NADINE MEISNER

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All travel on European flights must be completed between March 2-August 20, 1998. No travel permitted between April 1-19, 1998. European flights will incur a £30 return supplement for departures after March 31, 1998. Minimum stay Saturday night, maximum stay one month.

Abbreviations: CDG (Charles de Gaulle), LHR (London Heathrow), MAN (Manchester), EDU (Edinburgh), BHX (Birmingham), GLA (Glasgow), EDO (Edinburgh), NCL (Newcastle). Full terms and conditions appeared on Monday Jan 26 and Friday Jan 30, 1998.

CHANGING TIMES

Woman on the edge of a breakthrough

Alan Jackson meets Ani DiFranco, rock's unluckiest superstar, while (below) David Sinclair gives her new album top marks

The success last autumn of the song *Black*, and the resultant media coverage accorded its writer-singer Meredith Brooks, raised the depressing prospect that the post-Alanis Morisette landscape of American pop would, increasingly, be peopled by self-congratulatory young women with guitars penning artful, sub-Alanis lyrics about the hell that is PMT. And to cap it all, I thought, she would probably be rewarded with a Grammy.

Last week, leading through the programme for the American record industry's 40th annual awards show, to be held in New York on the 25th of this month, I found my prejudice confirmed: thanks to that irritating track, Brooks is one of five contenders for the Best Female Rock Vocal Performance statuette. A closer reading of the other nominations cheered me, though. One, Abra Moore, is as yet unknown in this country, but the others — the veteran Patti Smith, superwait Fiona Apple and Ani (pronounced Ah-neel) DiFranco — each enjoy international critical acclaim and, in this country, small but devoted followings. All four deserve to be celebrated, but it is DiFranco's inclusion in the shortlist (courtesy of *Shy*, a track from her last album) which represents the greatest achievement and, hence, merits particular attention. She alone has no major label backing, operating instead as a lone maverick in a largely corporate industry.

Brought up in the upstate New York town of Buffalo, she describes what might otherwise have been a comfortable, middle-class family situation as having disintegrated before her teenage eyes — there was her parents' unexpected experience of unemployment, then their divorce. A precocious child left to amuse herself for large tracts of time, she had taken up the guitar while still in junior school and, in the aftermath of their parting, decided not to live with either but to support her 15-year-old self and complete her education via after-

school jobs as, variously, a waitress and a housepainter. Concurrently, she was developing her compositional and playing skills with appearances in clubs and bars.

By 1990, at the age of 20, she was confident enough to make a no-frills, low-tech first album, heavily feminist in inspiration, and to distribute it herself under the company name Righteous Babe Records. It happened more by accident than design: "Young women would make copies of copies and send them to their

Some fans scream, "I love you", but they have no respect for me"

sisters or their friends, some of whom would then make their own copies and send them on to other sisters, other friends," she says.

Such a process may not have generated financial profit in the short term, but it did allow DiFranco to build an intensely loyal — if sometimes possessive — fanbase. "People write in to me saying, 'Can you come and play here?' So, for a couple of hundred bucks, I would, in this initially haphazard way, I began to tour the whole northeast of the States."

In time, she relocated to Manhattan where her name and music (struggling for a suitable description for it, critics frequently settled for the clumsy but, at least, highly specific indie-folk-punk) quickly came to the attention of several influential figures on the east coast singer-songwriter circuit, among them Suzanne Vega, who became an early champion of DiFranco's work.

Over the course of eight further

self-released LPs, interest in DiFranco's quirky, highly original and often in-your-face songs has spread steadily beyond the women-only and folk constituencies. As a result, she admits, she has felt the occasional backlash. "It's like I'm not a human being to some fans," she says. "They scream 'I love you', but they have no respect for me."

The problem arises from a long-standing perception that she is a lesbian who has not properly declared herself — a perception that, as the rock monthly *Q* has noted, has left her with an image as "a big-haired, crazy-haired, tattooed dyke with, probably, piercings in the kind of places most of us would prefer not to think about".

DiFranco's own favoured term for her orientation is "whatever" but, when pushed, will define herself as bisexual. That she has talked publicly of her current happiness in a relationship with a male partner has caused some consternation in the female ranks, however. And there have been grumblings too about her gradual transition from acoustic folk to a more rock'n'roll sound — placing her in a situation with which Bob Dylan, with whom she has recently toured, can doubtless sympathise. Resignedly, DiFranco says: "Women who have been around my work since the beginning and who have invested a lot in it emotionally feel they have a claim on me, and that everything I do now is suspect. If I so much as step out on stage in a dress, they're infuriated."

Happily, such quibbling has been offset by a growing chorus of praise, not just for her idiosyncratic musicianship but for her business sense. Prince, who famously cast himself as a slave during his final, acrimonious months with Warner Bros, is a particular admirer of DiFranco, label-owner, and understandably so. Her independent status and the fact that she also fulfils most background functions on her albums allows her to pocket about 50 per cent of the profits from



Easy lies the head that wears the crown: after years as an alternative heroine, Ani DiFranco is now ready to tackle Alanis and the gang head-on

each purchase — a level of return guaranteed to leave other artists slack-jawed with envy (particularly when they absorb the fact that her last release, *Dilate*, has sold 250,000 copies in America). Concert appearances — she makes about 200 a year — are similarly lucrative, with a recent survey ranking

her No 31 in the list of the country's top-grossing live artists.

The coffers of Righteous Babe are about to benefit further from the release on Monday of DiFranco's tenth and most accessible album to date, *Little Plastic Castle*. Ironically for someone who has so much recorded output behind her, it

arrives just at the time that mainstream America has awoken to her stealthily achieved commercial clout. Glossy music-and-lifestyle magazines such as *Spin* and *Rolling Stone* have featured her extensively in recent editions; the former hailing her "Rock's most unlikely superstar".

It all means that winning that Grammy is, largely, immaterial. The widespread feeling is that she will be back with many more nominations next year, and, in years to come.

Ani DiFranco will play a one-off British date at the Forum, London, NW5 (0171-394 2200) on Feb 21.

Sister Ani will carry the banner

ANI DIFRANCO
Little Plastic Castle
(Righteous Babe/Cooking Vinyl) COOK 140 (£12.99)
A POWERFUL presence for many years on the American fringe, Ani DiFranco is rapidly turning into a mainstream star, whether she likes it or not. While she obviously has no taste for becoming involved with the heavy hitters of the music industry on a business level, musically she is now beginning to sound more than a match for the most successful singer-songwriters of the 1990s: Tori Amos, Jewel, Courtney Love and even, whisper it, Alanis Morisette.

A forceful, angry, affectionate, bitter and funny collection of songs, *Little Plastic Castle* reflects the many facets of this extraordinary woman's personality. "Love is a piano

dropped from a four-storey window/And you were in the wrong place at the wrong time," she sings on *Two Little Girls*, neatly summing up a world-view that is as secretly romantic as it is overtly cynical and sometimes despairing.

Although the songs are primarily driven by DiFranco's ferociously clipped acoustic guitar playing, many arrangements, such as the high-life horn section on the title track, the mysterious big-guitar rhapsody of *Deep Dish* and the sensual, trumpet-decorated groove of *Pulse* make this an even more rounded and accessible collection than her last album, *Dilate*, which was itself something of a commercial breakthrough.

Whether DiFranco continues to shun the "big time" or not, this music is simply too

POP ALBUMS

strong and bright and true to remain a minority taste for very much longer.

SOFA SURFERS
Transit
(Klein/MCA MCD 7035) £13.99

SO MANY dance acts are now integrating "real" instruments with new technology that it is hardly noteworthy any more. What is remarkable is the way in which certain instrumental acts are now choosing to reach back to a pre-rock'n'roll era for the raw materials needed to realise their futuristic visions.

Offering plenty of dark, trip-hop beats, dub reggae textures and rapid-fire bursts of drum'n'bass, Austrian electronic group Sofa Surfers

really take off when tracks such as *The Plan* and *Dakari* lock on to the "car-chase" music of the 1960s and 1970s. Elsewhere, the nouveau-jazz stylings of *Monocropolis* and *Fiat* offer a pleasantly reassuring frisson of familiarity within a fiercely modern context.

PEARL JAM
Yield
(Epic 489305 £14.49)

IT IS surely every group's nightmare to be too closely associated with an era that has become dated and discredited. One thinks of Duran Duran and the new romantic fad, the

Farm and the "baggy" scene. Pearl Jam have never given up trying to say something meaningful while avoiding the obvious heavy rock clichés, and *Yield*, their fifth album, is fine of its kind. But there is nothing sufficiently inspired to distract attention from the stiff rhythms, the generic over-loaded guitar sound and singer Eddie Vedder's strangled madman yell, a superannuated musical vocabulary that invests *Yield* with about as much contemporary relevance as a Deep Purple album.

DAVID SINCLAIR

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Ageless blues

JAZZ ALBUMS

MOSE ALLISON
Gimcracks and Groggery
(Blue Note 7243 8 23211 2 5)
JUST embarked on his eighth decade, the Mississippi-born songwriter Mose Allison shows no sign of letting up. His wit remains as acerbic, his piano playing as jauntily idiosyncratic, his outlook on life — and occasionally death — as unflinchingly honest as ever.

Fourteen songs make up this latest album, dealing with everything from the cosmic cycles of life and musings on mortality to the address of "Mose" as a first name; from tender meditation on his grandmother's life to a delightful remake, 40 years on, of one of his most famous songs, *Young Man Blues*.

Subtly propelled by the hair-trigger sensitivity of drummer Paul Motian and ornamented with either the

succinct tenor of Mark Shiff or the neat guitar of Russell Malone, *Gimcracks and Groggery* is another consistently entertaining yet sapient album in a career positively littered with them.

BESSIE SMITH

The Essential Bessie Smith
(Columbia/Legacy 487398 2)
ALTHOUGH justly championed as the Empress of the Blues, Bessie Smith — as she amply demonstrates on these 36 tracks culled from recordings made between 1923 and 1933 — was just as adept a singer of other

forms: vaudeville, songs, rhythmic, spirituals, show tunes and so on. Whether she's applying her sardonic, deeply affecting sensibility to songs hymning the talents of lovers or musicians, protesting at ill treatment or pleading for understanding from the law — in one song, actually demanding to be sent to the electric chair — her dignity and integrity, not to mention her sheer brio, imbue everything she sings with passionate conviction.

Featuring a stellar selection of accompanists, including Louis Armstrong, James P. Johnson and bands led by the likes of Fletcher Henderson and Buck Washington, these mid-price CDs are a great introduction to an artist of seminal importance to both blues and jazz.

CHRIS PARKER

PROPELLERHEADS DECKSANDRUMSANDROCKANDROLL

'A PURE PLEASURE' MELODY MAKER

'A GENUINE DEFINING MOMENT ON 1996'S MUSICAL MAP' 4.5, 3 MAGAZINE

'A PROPULSIVE CLASSIC' 50

'SIMPLY A BLINDING ALBUM' JOCKEY SLIT ALBUM OF THE MONTH

'A BRILLIANT DANCEFLOOR ALBUM' THE TIMES

'A TOP NOTCH ALBUM' THE GUARDIAN

'A BLISTERING DISCO CLASSIC... ACE' LOADED ALBUM OF THE MONTH

'IRRESISTIBLY DANCEABLE... BRILLIANTLY, TERRIFYINGLY, PETERLESSLY BLOOMING MAGIC' NME

'A LOVINGLY-MADE DISCO DELIGHT' THE INDEPENDENT ON SUNDAY

'A CROSSOVER CLASSIC' ARENA

'A WIRED STEALTHY BOMBER OF AN ALBUM' FHM

'SHITNOTRIPPHOPBOYBOYZJAZZBEATCLASSYTRASSYBOMBUSTING LP' DJ MAGAZINE

10/10 ALBUM OF THE MONTH

FEATURING THE HIT SINGLES 'IN HER MAJESTY'S SECRET SERVICE' AND 'HISTORY REPEATING' PLUS ELEVEN OTHER TOP TRACKS
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LONDON UNCLEA PRIDE ATTRACTION (FEB 7), BRISTOLTON CONDORE (FEB 8)

World of Sound

TOP TEN ALBUMS

- (1) Urban Hymns..... Verve (Hut)
- (2) Life thru a Lens..... Robbie Williams (Chrysalis)
- (3) All Saints..... All Saints (London)
- (4) Titanic OST..... James Horner (Sony Classical)
- (5) Postcards from Heaven Lighthouse Family (Wild Card)
- (6) Unfinished Monkey Business..... Ian Brown (Polydor)
- (7) OK Computer..... Radiohead (Parlophone)
- (8) Let's Talk About Love..... Celine Dion (Epic)
- (9) Truly..... Lionel Richie (Motown/Polygram TV)
- (10) Decksanddrums..... Propellerheads (Wall of Sound)

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Figures in brackets indicate week's position

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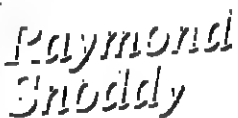
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مركز الأمل

What exactly viewers will be able to see is also starting to become clearer. There will, of course, be more specialised thematic channels of an unspecified nature. There will be lots of "multiplexes" showing the same channels in a different order so that you can see your favourite programme, even if you arrive home late, without the technological challenge of having to set a video recorder.

BBC1 and BBC2 are to be broadcast on digital satellite so that, apart from the high



Naturally, special circumstances were cited—in particular the effect of people waiting for digital to come along. There is another possibility that subscriptions may be falling a natural ceiling of those who want and are prepared to pay for multi-channel television. Mark Booth will have none of it. He believes that if there is a ceiling it is more likely to be at 75 per cent of the population, rather than 30 per cent—particularly when people realise digital is not just going to be wait-to-wealth football.

Greenslade and *The Times's* Brian MacArthur.

■ HOWELL LIVES, the former head of Jimmy Mays' political office, delighted Radio 4 and once last autumn with his series *Perhaps PM?*, describing how he would sit in the Mays' bedroom, as Norman wandered in, in her nightie. With Mays' speaking tones conveying faint millionaire status, I wondered if Jimmy had a lengthy *Perhaps PM: Days At Number 10* in the offing? 'Not at all probably never. The radio scripts at 7 and 9pm, were short enough not to be too detailed,' Howell is hastily setting up a PR firm instead.

■ **REALLY** useful news from the *New Scientist*: Amid all the hype (and clutter) of the multi-channel revolution it reports that aerials will be a thing of the past. A new kind of "fractal antenna" will do the work, and can be built into all manner of television and radio sets. It will surely come soon.

I married a German serial killer

■ HAS the casting couch been replaced with the marital bed? I ask because the German wife of Laurence Marks, half of the Marks and Gran writing team, has two parts in their two current series. On Saturdays Brigitte Kahn is appearing as Ruth, a middle-European psychotherapist. In the duo's brittle sitcom *Unfinished Business*, set in North London, A lonely divorcee (Harriet Walters) pours her heart

out to Kath to the
unhappiest exchanges
imaginable. Kath will
also pop up in Channel
4's drama *Mosley* as
Mussolini's girlfriend.
Markus, who has un-
dergone bouts of thera-
py, assures me that
Hampstead is brimful
of *miffel-Europian*
therapists, making his
ideal. "Yes, she does sleep
me, but it's irrelevant. We
do the best we can." It is
only on bar the BBC has just
announced a second series.

The inquisitors' general

When Sian Kevill took over at *Newsnight* on January 12 this year, she earned the reputation of being the first woman Editor of the programme. Kevill, 42, is a former *Newsnight* producer and has worked for the BBC for 15 years. She is also a former *Newsnight* presenter and has been a regular face on the programme since 1997. Kevill is a former *Newsnight* producer and has worked for the BBC for 15 years. She is also a former *Newsnight* presenter and has been a regular face on the programme since 1997.

But the whispers that Paxman and Wark may not remain with Newsnight are hastily dismissed. "I have the two

She says her successful management of *Newsnight* will depend on building a strong and trustworthy team around her, partly because of her family commitments (she has a seven-year-old son and a five-year-old daughter. Her husband is a writer for radio and television).

"It is daunting, yes. Peter (Horrocks) is a hard act to follow," she says. "You cannot rest on the laurels of the previous host at the same time *Newsnight*

"You cannot work from ten until midnight five days a week. There is a big story that you must stay until the eleventh."

colleagues. She has spent virtually all her working life with the BBC, joining the World Service after finishing at Cambridge, where she read history. As a BBC trainee she joined *The Money Programme*, then went to *Newsnight* as assistant producer and worked her way up the ranks. After that she joined *On The Record* as deputy editor, then moved in radio, editing programmes

Making BBC history by becoming *Newsnight's* first female editor pleases Kevill. "I like the fact — although there are firsts happening all the time. There is a woman becoming the first woman

most exciting times in Westminster, she acknowledges that politics became a little, well, *dull* after the general election, which inevitably had a knock-in effect on the content of programmes. Some seasoned viewers of *Newsnight* also remarked that when

Some say that Scots presenter Gordon Brewer is developing in the Paxnua mould, but stress that journalists have not - until recent weeks - been able to get their teeth into good political controversies.

BBC insiders say there is a push towards having more people-led stories in the news. Part of the BBC's review found that audiences are turned off by heavy stories which they see as having

"People-led stories are important, is no doubt about that," she says. "I think the priority for this program

think, the priority in this case
to be at the cutting edge."

**Raymond Snoddy on a surprise attack
Campbell broadside
shakes up the BBC**

The Downing Street press secretary, who used to work for *The Mirror*, went on to describe the BBC as "downmarket and dumbed-down" and added that it was outdated, overstuffed and bureaucratic.

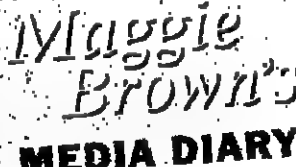
partly provoked by questions from BBC political correspondent Jonathan Sargent. The comments could reflect merely the irritations of foreign: tour being dominated by domestic issues flowing from London. It would however suggest trouble for the Corporation if Campbell's attitude reflects a more general mood in Blair. In

Such a controversy being stirred up in Washington will also not help the BBC's overseas expansion plans. The Corporation is close to completing an agreement with Discovery Communications of the US under which it will launch BBC America, the first of a number of cable channels planned for the US market.

The likelihood is however that Mr Campbell will soon calm down — at least until the next BBC journalist asks questions he does not care for.

Abbott has only ever worked for ITV, joining *Coronation Street* in 1984, devising *Children's Ward* with Kay (Band Of Gold) Mellor

Writer-friendly Auntie lures an ITV drama star



"tell big stories about small lives. Exceptional stories about exceptional people. I will need big stars" — his dream cast includes Kathy Burke and Zoe Wanjiku. As a consequence, Abbon has pulled out of a Granada series about 50 years of a family heading up to the millennium.

He is "thrilled" with his new writer-friendly approach. But his defection casts an interesting light on the defects of Granada's Gerry Robinson/Charles Allen regime. And it spells trouble as ITV struggles to reverse its ratings slide. Time will tell if Abbott's switch to the BBC has any long-term, knockless

■ **SPOT** the media scrum around Peter Davis, the former Office of Management and Enterprise Services regulator? As he struggled to the door of the Department of Media, Culture and Sport, he was physically thrown backwards by cameramen. Chris Smith, the Secretary of State, said Davis deserved a media apology. The Press Complaints Commission concurs. But the watchdog is only after a complaint and hasn't been lodged. How media damages itself...

mer deputy editor of *The Express*, four years ago. Frame, now running a newspaper called *The American*, confirms he and then *Express* editor Sir Nicholas Lloyd used it in the 1980s, as a handy way of distinguishing the *Mirror*, *Sun*, and *Star* from the *Express* and *Mail* middle-market titles. Frame's invention spread into common currency, after being co-opted by the likes of

I married a Ge

ask because the German wife of Laurence Marks, half of the Marks and Gran writing team, has two parts in their two current series. On Saturdays Brigine Kahn is appearing as Ruth, a middle-European psychotherapist, in the duo's brittle sitcom *Unfinished Business*, set in North London. A lonely divorcee (Harriet Walters) pours her heart

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German serial filler

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certainly no bar the BBC has
commissioned a second series

Changing partners: Annis and Green in Abbott's Reckless

le whamm!

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'I fear this will not be a change for the better'

Lord Wakeham yesterday spoke of his concern for changes in the system of press self regulation. This is the text of his speech

My Lords, I rise as Chairman of the Press Complaints Commission — and it is right for me to declare an interest. Let me say at the outset that I welcome the fact that the Government has this morning made clear that the issues I have raised surrounding the Human Rights Bill, which include the questions of prior restraint and of financial compensation, remain under active consideration. Discussions continue and no decisions have been reached.

These questions are of fundamental importance in a free society. For that reason I have this morning written to the Noble and Learned Lord, the Lord Chancellor, and to the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, setting out in detail my own concerns particularly on the subject of prior restraint. I have also published the letter in view of the public interest involved.

My Lords, I have always made clear that I support incorporation. But I make no bones of the serious concerns I have about the way in which it is being done. Those concerns may be restated — and the Noble and Learned Lord, the Lord Chancellor, has done his level best to reassure me. On the other hand, I may be right — and, if I am, this Bill will have enormous repercussions for the system of self regulation that we have built up.

I do not say this as a threat, still less some form of blackmail. I say it because of what I see as the logical consequences of this Bill, which grafts a statutory superstructure onto our system of self regulation. As a result of that, the system will no longer be a self-regulatory one. It will for the first time have a basis in statute. My Lords, the PCC was set up in 1991 principally to assist

ordinary people in resolving their disputes with newspapers. It centres on a Code which covers a number of areas in which the public is right to expect high ethical standards of journalism. It was also set up as a system designed to be independent. Independent of the press, independent of Government. And independent of the direction of the Courts. It is that independence which safeguards the interests of the public and upholds the freedom of the press.

Self regulation is not perfect — and probably never will be — but it has achieved far more than any of those who set it up in the first place probably ever expected. It has provided a swift dispute resolution procedure — which works only because of the voluntary commitment of editors and the amicable way in which the Commission's work is conducted. And its Code — the first ever set of rules for all journalists — has also gradually raised standards among all newspapers. Standards of accuracy and speed of correction. Respect for individual privacy. Safeguards for the vulnerable — such as children, or those in hospital. And protection from harassment.

At the heart of my concerns is the fear that the way in which the Government is incorporating the Convention will change the nature of the system — and not for the better. This Bill will almost certainly make the PCC a public authority, and part of a statutory system. That, My Lords, is bound to have implications — and it will do so because it will put the Courts in the driving seat. It is they who will be able to compel us to change our structure and our powers if they deem we are not acting compatibly

with the Convention. That possibility is quite simply inconsistent with the principle of self regulation.

My main worry is what a statutory basis will do to the processes by which self regulation operates. Those processes — which are voluntary and based on common sense — are in many ways the antithesis of statute and legal supervision.

If the PCC's adjudications on matters of privacy were subject to subsequent action by the Courts, my task of seeking to resolve differences, get a public apology where appropriate, or if necessary deliver a reprimand to an erring editor, would no longer be a practical proposition. This is because voluntary co-operation by editors would open them up to subsequent action in the Courts. Material freely volunteered would become part of a legal action. From day one, therefore, the newspapers' approach to any complaint of invasion of privacy would be highly cautious and legalistic — if indeed they chose to co-operate at all.

There are other problems arising from the legal supervision of the PCC by the Courts. First, the PCC has no powers of prior restraint — rightly in my view. Such powers of prior restraint — exercised by the PCC or by the Courts — would have serious implications for the role of a free press in a free society. However, the Courts could force it upon us. There is another problem. It has been suggested that the Courts will seek to satisfy themselves that the PCC has "effective remedies" at its disposal — including the power to award compensation. But, again, rightly in my view, the PCC has no such power and seeks none. If, therefore, the Courts say "Yes the PCC should award fines" we will



Lord Wakeham: "Self regulation has achieved far more than any of those who set it up ever expected"

have to change. But that makes a mockery of the principle of self regulation: it is no longer the newspaper industry regulating itself. It is being given direction by the Courts.

In those circumstances, the process by which we resolve 90 per cent of the thousands of complaints we receive will be put into jeopardy. Newspapers and complainants will know that we are the first round in an expensive legal battle that could end up in the High Court, with damages and costs. Newspapers will find it impossible to co-operate with us in a friendly fashion — and will deal with all complaints through lawyers. That is not the way it is meant to be. The newspaper industry set up the PCC

as an independent body to resolve disputes — and gave it a powerful sanction, to demand an editor print a critical adjudication in his newspaper. It set it up to provide what the Master of the Rolls has described as a robust, common sense system of dealing with complaints. It was never intended to be a legal system.

But if the Courts are able to interfere in the way I have just described, and they will be under duty to do so, newspapers will have an entirely different system on their hands. The PCC will not be able to resolve disputes — because it will no longer work on an amicable and friendly basis. Indeed, how could it when many — particularly the rich or those set on gold digging —

would use it as the first stop on the route to Court?

My concern in those circumstances is this: why should the newspaper industry continue to support the PCC? They will be part of a legal system only because the PCC exists. And, in turn, the PCC will be unable to carry out the function it was originally intended to do: to administer a Code and resolve disputes in a non-legalistic way. We will therefore be of no use to ordinary people — which was why we were set up — and no use to the newspaper industry, which would simply be opened up to new types of legal action because of our existence. I hope they would find a way to continue the system — despite the changes — but it may

simply be too difficult to unscramble self regulation from law. The two, in my view, do not mix. In those circumstances, the choice is not as simple as the one put forward by the Noble and Learned Lord — that the Bill will make a good system ever better. The choice is not necessarily between the PCC and a better PCC. It may be between the PCC and no PCC, or at least a seriously diminished one. And that would put at risk all the aspects of our work — by far the bulk of it — which does not relate to privacy.

My proposal was to exclude the PCC and its activities from the supervision of the Courts so that ordinary citizens could continue to complain to us without the necessity and cost of legal representation — which will be the inevitable consequence of newspapers using lawyers as part of a legal system.

Nothing in the scheme of things I propose would stop the rich, the powerful, the corrupt and those with something to hide going over our heads directly to the Courts if the Courts, encouraged by the Bill, develop the common law in the way the noble and Learned Lord suggests. So be it. But at least the vast majority of ordinary citizens will still be able to use our service to resolve complaints without the cost of using the law.

As your Lordships may recall, I had also moved proposals to deal with the problems which will arise if the rich and powerful are able to take out interlocutory injunctions against newspapers on the grounds of intrusion into privacy. Those problems are acute — and the Government has still not indicated to me how it intends to deal with the point, although I suspect Ministers are indeed aware of the issue. I do not intend to go into great detail about those matters. My views are on the record, and the issue continues to cause me great anxiety.

Let me conclude, my Lords, by saying that it may be that I am wrong in some of this. Certainly the full effects of this Bill will not be swiftly felt, probably only the final years of this Parliament. But I fear — and I repeat this is not a threat, but merely the logical consequences of this legislation — that the PCC will be undermined. The vast majority of ordinary people who do not have large financial resources to take on a newspaper — but who do so now through the PCC — will be left with nothing but the Courts, and the very real risks that go with that. I really do not want that to happen.

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EDUCATION

Fred Redwood has some doubts about the Government's superteacher concept

A recipe for staff rebellion

A largely unnoticed part of last week's report on the School Teachers' Review Body postponed advice on one of the Government's key plans to improve classroom teaching. Schools will have to wait until next month to discover how "advanced skills teachers" will operate.

The review body was saying, as diplomatically as possible, that work was still needed on the details of the scheme. But is the "superteacher" a viable concept?

This new grade, outlined in last year's schools White Paper, aims to support trainee and newly qualified teachers, and to give the most talented classroom practitioners a career structure without going into administration. The chosen few could become university associate fellows or professors, and might spend two or three days a week working outside their own schools.

The scheme seems logical, but it raises the question of whether it is possible for a successful teacher to communicate teaching skills to less talented colleagues.

Joe Newman, the deputy head of Bishop Wordsworth's Grammar School in Salisbury, fits the description of an "advanced skills teacher".

His chemistry examination results are legendary in the school — 60 per cent of his students have passed with A or B grades at A-level over the past five years. These results

are gained from boys who represent only the top 29 per cent of the ability range. So could Mr Newman spread his teaching expertise in other Wiltshire schools?

"No," Mr Newman says. "The 'cascade' method of spreading good practice has not been thought through. For an outsider such as me to go to another school and lecture their teachers on how to teach their children is ludicrous. It would cause ill-feeling and be unproductive."

Even if I were advising at my own school, it would be unlikely that the teaching

skills of colleagues would be improved by taking notes from a talk. There is no substitute for hands-on experience. If David Blunkett is serious about this scheme he must give experienced teachers the time to watch

colleagues in action, then fund the time needed for analysis and discussion. That would become a huge sum when added to the salary of the superteacher — who would be taken off timetable."

Mr Newman is convinced that there are definite qualities which make some teachers "special". Good subject knowledge must be taken for granted. But the best must also be confident, enthusiastic and have the ability to maintain control.

He says: "The best teachers have the innate ability to control the pace of lessons so that the most talented students are not bored and the

Robin Williams in *Dead Poets Society*: can such "superteachers" be created at school?

less-bright are not confused." The comprehensive sector seldom receives praise for the high quality of its classroom teaching.

But at Henry Beaufort School in Winchester a recent Ofsted inspection team said: "The quality of teaching is very high indeed... teaching at times reaches a level of brilliance." There must be "advanced skills teachers" working here, so would it not be possible for them to pass on their skills to others?

David Dickinson, the head teacher, does not think the idea would work. "By identifying a superteacher, I would immediately disenfranchise the rest of the staff."

The way to produce better quality teachers is to involve them all with staff training on

an equal basis. The main reason that the quality of teaching here is so high is that all staff have contributed to our in-service training scheme, designed to improve classroom performance."

This staff training at Henry Beaufort, which began in 1990, was carefully planned. First, at training meetings teachers described the teaching techniques that had worked well for them. The English department outlined how it ran group research and reported back as a classroom exercise.

The Science department was fascinated and adapted it to fit its needs. The Humanities department described how it used role-play. With their interest sparked, teachers then gave up free lessons to watch one another teach. Classroom

groupings were analysed to find why troublesome pupils worked well in certain settings but not in others.

The training scheme bore fruit — since 1990 the school's percentage of five passes at GCSE A-C has improved from 53 per cent to 67 per cent. But Mr Dickinson is convinced that if it had been led by a superteacher, instead of being a co-operative effort, it would have failed.

"I have many extremely talented teachers in the school, who teach in a wide variety of styles," he says. "Can you imagine the ill-feeling if I singled out just one of that number as an advanced skills teacher, thereby reducing his or her teaching hours and, at the same time, sanctioning a pay rise?"

Don't fetter my mind to a conveyor belt

Changes heralded in the Oxford Commission of Inquiry report published last week could mean a sea change in undergraduate work and a stifling of the experimentation for which the university is famous.

The commission proposed changes to some of the fundamental features of an Oxford education. Sir Peter North, the chairman, says it was not part of the fashionable trend to review higher education, but a timely examination of how the University could be improved. But as an engineering science student at Oxford preparing to take his finals this summer, I believe some of the changes would make gaining a degree a conveyor-belt process with students rewarded for doing as they are told rather than for showing initiative.

The type of university education that inspired me to work hard for my A levels is summed up in a 1964 report by the University Grants Commission. "It is the function of a university education, not simply to equip [a student] with expert knowledge, but also, and even more importantly, to teach him to think for himself, to work on his own, and thus to achieve a decisive stage of his journey to maturity."

One of the central changes proposed, which will remove this emphasis from a degree's function, is the scrapping of finals, based on intensive examination over a period of two to three weeks at the end of a degree, and replacing them with assessments of equal weight over every year after the first year. There will also be a move away from assessing by exam, towards the use of course work.

The commission notes that finals "assess attainment of knowledge and the use of problem-solving and analytical skills" and "help students to develop the ability to work effectively under intense pressure". But it says finals are "susceptible to favouring those who have mastered 'exam

WHAT WORRIES ME IS THE CONFORMING TO STEREOTYPES



Peter Martin, an Oxford student, fears that free thought may suffer if assessment replaces finals

technique" and discriminate against those "who do not work well under pressure". Ultimately the assessment method used will be determined by what qualities society demands from its intellectual elite. But this discussion fails to consider the important and unique period of intellectual freedom that students can enjoy when they are not subject to continual assessments.

I would be hard to assess students any more thoroughly than is done already. I have had two college exams at the start of each term, university exams at the end of my first year, meetings with the college provost at the end of each term and the close supervision of tutors throughout my degree. These have provided valuable feedback on how I, and my work, have progressed. Having done pretty badly in some of them, I am glad that none will count towards my final degree.

In fact, it has been through making those mistakes that I have learnt the most. At times

I have made mistakes in my approach to understanding a topic. Performing badly in a test alerted me and allowed me to correct them. For some periods I have purposely neglected work I had been set to concentrate on the parts I found most exciting. Low marks in some exams mask the fact that I developed a passion for other subjects. With continual assessment, students would not be free to learn and experiment in these ways. We would be subject to a considerable limitation on developing independent and original thought. Students will worry about scoring well in the next exam or piece of course work and not take the risk of being penalised for experimenting.

Given that the commission's proposals are not part of the modularisation and semesterisation trend that has taken place across higher education, it should be considered a pity to introduce continuous assessment without consideration of the assessment-free life of which future students will be deprived.

Creativity is the key



Sir Simon Rattle and Benjamin Zephaniah: the conductor and the dub poet are both members of the committee

The new National Advisory Committee on Creative and Cultural Education, whose members include figures as diverse as Sir Simon Rattle and Benjamin Zephaniah, will review provision for the creative and cultural development of all young people in formal and informal education.

The committee is a new initiative to recognise the importance of the arts and creativity in education, jointly backed by the Education and Employment Secretary, David Blunkett, and the Culture Secretary, Chris Smith.

It brings together leading specialists from the worlds of science, business, the arts and education — people who have developed their potential for creativity in their own careers.

Last summer, the Government's White Paper on school standards, *Excellence in Schools*, emphasised the need to unlock the potential of every young person and the potential of Britain's economic prosperity argued that achieving that goal. We have to improve literacy and numeracy, and we need to have a broad and motivating education that recognises the different talents of all young people.

Every parent, teacher and educator recognises that raising standards in literacy and numeracy are an important foundation of education, but nobody is suggesting this is the whole of education. Devising other aspects of young people's intellectual and creative capabilities is vital. From the 1940s until relatively recently, good academic qualifications were virtually guaranteed a good job. Jobs were plentiful in the more traditional industries. But the needs of business and industry are changing. For many people, the future is in the so-called knowledge-based industries such as financial services, software, communications and edu-

Ken Robinson on a new scheme to instil an enjoyment of the arts and sciences in students

cation itself. The creative industries, with exports worth £10 billion, are estimated to contribute about £50 billion a year to the economy but these wider changes also affect many other forms of work. As world economies change, business leaders continue to emphasise those high academic standards. They also see an equal need to promote young people's powers of creativity, innovation and communication.

An essential step in developing human resources will be to define what they really are. While academic ability relates particularly to the essential skills of verbal and mathematical reasoning, there is now powerful scientific evidence that young people have many different forms of intellectual ability, including visual, spatial, physical, personal and musical intelligences. These can be just as important to their educational development as academic intelligence. The richness of intelligence is obvious outside education in areas such as science, technology, the arts, religion and many industries. None relies solely on verbal and mathematical skills — and many require different intellectual skills.

One of the challenges is to raise young people's motivation. One way is to build on their strengths and differences. It is right to expect young people to achieve minimum targets in literacy and

numeracy, but it is also important to develop the wider intellectual abilities of those young people who may initially show weaker skills in verbal and mathematical reasoning.

Schools, colleges and universities tend to treat the arts and sciences as wholly different. Popular stereotypes are of the arts as subjective and creative, the sciences as clinical and routine. Neither is necessarily true. Creative processes in the sciences and arts have much in common. We will want to look closely at the relationships between science, the arts and technology and the implications for teaching and research at all educational levels.

THE ISSUES that face education are not only economic but also cultural. We live in times of unprecedented social change, partly because of the forces of creativity in science, technology and the arts. As the pace of change quickens, helping young people to engage with cultural change and with understanding other cultures is a growing priority. We will be looking at the role of education in the arts and humanities in these respects, alongside science and technology.

In the past few weeks, the Government has made important changes to literacy and numeracy in primary schools. The work of this new group is not a reaction to the debate surrounding those changes. It has been in preparation for some months with the Government and reflects the concern which Mr Blunkett and I have expressed for some time. It is part of a longer-term process of ensuring that education faces the creative and cultural challenges of the millennium.

● The author is Professor of Arts and Education at the University of Warwick and Chairman of the National Advisory Committee on Creative and Cultural Education.

POSTS

THE ROYAL FREE AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOL (University of London)

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the position of Professor of Medicine and Head of the Department of Medicine at the Royal Free Hospital Campus within the Joint Department of Medicine with University College London.

Applicants must have demonstrated expertise in both research and teaching as well as a major interest in a relevant medical sub-specialty such as hepatology or gastroenterology. The appointment will commence on 1st October 1999 on the retirement of Professor Neil McIntyre. Substantial resources will be available for the appointment of additional senior lecturers and support staff in newly built research laboratories and accommodation.

The post will carry an Honorary Consultant appointment with the Royal Free Hospital NHS Trust.

The Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine and University College London Medical School will be unified within University College London by 1999. Preliminary enquiries should be directed either to Professor Leon Fine at UCL Medical School (telephone 0171 205 6187) or to Professor Arie Zuckerman, the Dean, Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine (telephone 0171 880 3762).

Further details of the post and a job description may be obtained from the Personnel Office, Rowland Hill Street, RFHSM, London NW3 2PF (tel: 0171-794 0500 ext. 4262). Applicants should submit SEVEN copies of their curriculum vitae (please include seven copies of any covering letter) by 14th March 1998. Please quote reference number: MED/FP/182.

Drama Workshop Leader

HTV is the ITV Contractor providing the programme service for Wales and the West of England and is now part of the Broadcast Division of United News and Media, one of the largest media groups in the world with interests spanning the globe.

We are currently looking for a motivated individual to take up the full time post of Drama Workshop Leader. The Workshop Leader will work as an integral part of our hugely successful television workshop which consists of both drama and technical departments. The television workshop operates within the Children's Programming Department and is used as a resource for all programmes made within the department and elsewhere.

It is essential that you have a proven track record of working with young people (ages 9-19) and also have some experience of theatre and/or television production. You should be well organised, highly creative and extremely enthusiastic. You should also be confident in making full use of your own initiative and be able to work well as part of a team.

The position is on a fixed term contract, based in Bristol. Salary is negotiable.

If you have the necessary skills, please contact the Human Resources Department on 0117 972 2231 for an application form, quoting Reference: 240.

Applications should be returned by 27th February 1998.



HTV is committed to equality of opportunity for all



Latymer Upper School

King St., London W6 9LR
HMC 930 Day Boys aged 11 - 18
with coeducational Sixth Form of 330

ASSISTANT BURSAR

Latymer Upper is an independent day school for 1100 pupils, presently implementing a major building plan to provide excellent facilities for the next century. We seek a person to assume a senior support role within the Bursar's team at this busy time in the school's development.

You will have a strong financial background coupled with the flexibility to carry out a wide variety of administrative tasks, be computer literate and ideally will have had previous experience in educational administration. In return for your enthusiastic commitment, the post offers interest, challenge and the opportunity for career development within the bursarial field.

As a first step, please send us a full c.v. and the names of three referees. Fuller details by return post. Jean Bryer, Gabbitts Educational Consultants, Carrington House, 126-130 Regent St., London W1R 6EE.
Tel. 0171 734 0161, Fax. 0171 437 1784.

GABBITTAS



ST HILDA'S COLLEGE OXFORD

Tutorial Fellowship in Law

St Hilda's College proposes to elect an Official Fellow and Tutor in Law, with effect from 1 October 1998. This is intended to be a permanent appointment.

Only women are eligible to hold Fellowships at St Hilda's College. This is a provision of the College Statutes made under the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge Act 1823, and remains lawful by virtue of section 5 (a) of the Employment Act 1980.

Applications are invited from women able to teach the College at least one subject for Law Moderations (Roman Law or Introduction of Law, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law) and two subjects in the Final Honour School of Jurisprudence. The ability to give tutorials in one of the following subjects would be an advantage: Administrative Law, EC Law, or Jurisprudence. The successful candidate will also be expected to provide teaching for the Faculty, on appointment, or within a reasonable time thereafter, in at least one of the following subjects: Criminal Law, Jurisprudence, Public International Law, and Company Law.

The Fellow will hold the title and undertake the full duties of a University (CUF) Lecturer. No election will be made by the College unless the University's General Board of the Faculties and the Law Board confirm their willingness to confer the title. No separate application for the title is required.

Further particulars should be obtained from: Miss Fiona Nicka, Academic Office, St Hilda's College, Oxford OX1 1DY. Tel: (01865) 278815, Fax: (01865) 278816, e-mail: college.office@st-hilda.ox.ac.uk, web site: http://www.sthilda.ox.ac.uk. The closing date is 27 February 1998.

BY CHRISTOPHER IRVINE

Bob Scott, general manager of the First and Second Division Clubs' Association, said: "There's a realism that Super

Olejnik, one of several Australians who played on emergency work permits for Paris Saint-Germain last year.

1993. She describes the period as "two years in the wilderness." She failed to get any medal in Atlanta. "I was terribly disappointed," she said. "It was one of the lowest points of my life."

Part of the reason was the absence of Roy Imman, who lost his position as Great



Britain team manager after the Barcelona Olympics. However, just over a year ago, Inman began working with Howey again and the impact was immediate.

"Half the battle in coaching is being the competitor," Inman said. "She needed extra cardiovascular work because she was known as a first-minute fighter. If she hadn't thrown her opponent early on, her stamina and confidence would start running out. But now she is as dangerous in the last minute as she is in the first."

The pair meet three times a week and study videos to work out how to counter the moves of specific opponents. Four evenings a week, she travels and hits south of England for practice sessions, against men as well as women. "Sometimes, if men cannot throw me, they lose their rag and I get battered," Howey said.

Since the world championships, the weight categories have changed. Howey has gone from middleweight (66kg) to light-heavyweight (72kg) and then back last year to middleweight. The new middleweight limit is 70kg, and Howey has had to put on some extra poundage. This time, she will rarely be in a battle with a former light-heavyweight, such as Ulla Werbrouck, of Belgium, the Olympic and European champion.

Inman believes that Howey now has the variety of throws to upset anyone. "Kate is better than ever," Inman said. She will need to be. She is the world champion and all her opponents will see her as the woman to beat.

FROM SIMON WELDE
IN METARA

crisis next season, thanks to the efforts of the West Wales branch of the Glamorgan supporters' club. The local council refused to provide a £10,000 guarantee for the four-day match with Surrey and accompanying Asia Cup League game in July. But the supporters' group, known as the Balcombers, has succeeded in raising the money.

WINDMILL WINDING: Ross Stephens, the former Wales and British Isles forward, has died, aged 75. Stephens played 32 times for his country between 1947 and 1956, captained Wales on six occasions and played twice for the Lions in 1950.

BY ROBERT SHEEHAN, BRIDGE CORRESPONDENT

♠AJ10842
 ♥J6
 ♦AK74
 ♣6

Contract: Four Spades by South. Lead: ace of trumps

Thus the question is, which doubleton is West more likely

□ Robert Sheehan writes on bridge Monday to Friday in Sport and in the Weekend section on Saturday.

By RAYMOND KEENE
CHess CORRESPONDENT

5	Bg	0A
6	Bg	05
7	0-0	05
7	Na3	Na5
8	Na04	Na5
9	Na3	Na5
10	Na2	Bv4
11	Na1	Na5
12	Qd2	Qd5
13	Na1	Qd5
14	Na3	Na5
15	Bv04	Na5
16	Na5	Na5
17	Qd-1	Bv3
18	Na3	Qd3
19	Bv-1	Na3
20	Bd4	Na3
21	Qd3	Na7
22	Bv-7	Na7
23	Na5	Na5
24	Qv-7	Na5
25	B-3	Q5
26	Na3	Na5
27	Na3	Q-2
28	Na7	Qd-1
29	Na7	Q-2
30	Qd-2	Q-2
31	Qv6	Na7
32	Bv5	Black regions



Wijk aan Zee
January 1998

NON-LEAGUE FOOTBALL

BY WALTER GANDHITE

turned to training this week after a cruciate operation. Out of necessity, Mullen has turned Jim Bentley from defender to striker.

BY PHIL YATES

East Grins

BY SRIKUMAR SEN
BOOKING CORRESPONDENT

King, who is certain to go to court if Tyson breaks their contract, said: "I'm surprised at Jeff Wald getting involved with Mike. I have always sided in Mike's interests. I

BY SYDNEY FRISKIN AND CATHY HARRIS

In the women's premiership, not even the loss of

**VERY LATEST
NEWS & SCORES**

Rob Hughes previews a Winter Olympics of high ideals and even higher finance

Snow business looking big in Japan

So, you think you have seen it all in the name of sport? Tomorrow morning, at 11 o'clock here — 0200 GMT — a sumo grand champion with little but his blubber to ward off the chill will perform a traditional ceremony to cleanse the arena of evil spirits so that the Winter Olympic Games may begin.

Japanese prayers were answered last month, when snow belatedly covered the Nagano region, where the eighteenth Winter Olympics, the most southerly ever held, are due to engage us over the next 16 days. The flame, though it flickered and died eight times on its passage through Japan, has reached its destination, as have 2,450 competitors from 72 countries. They include bobsleighters from the Virgin Islands, following where Jamaicans have slid for four Olympic Games now. There are two intrepid Kenyans, who have turned themselves into cross-country skiers. And, yes, from the nation that started it all, from the homeland of Arnold Lunn, the pioneering ski-racer, there are 33 Great Britons aspiring to fulfill their potential. Gold may have eluded the Britons on all but half a dozen occasions in 74 years, but, in the Baron de Coubertin ethic, they take part.

Indeed, for the vast majority, that remains the attraction of the Olympics. We come to see man and woman trying to summon body and mind to a lifetime's peak performance, knowing that only the few are destined to win medals of gold, silver or bronze.

There are, of course, the special athletes, whose excellence sets them apart. I cannot wait, for example, for Sunday to set eyes on Hermann Maier, the Austrian who, if he stays on his skis, will win the Olympic downhill and perhaps two other golds as well.

From bricklayer to king of the slopes is his tale and this man descends closer to the limits of triumph and disaster than others dare. He is challenging the greats — the Klammerners and the Zurbriggen — and has a down-to-earth explanation for the urge to be the best. "I have tried bricklaying for a living and skiing for a living," he said. "I prefer to ski."

Behind him, on the 1,765-metre (5,825-foot) drop of Mount Karamatsu, an Englishman, Graham Bell, hopes to leave an imprint on Olympic history. At 31, Bell, like many a ski-racer, a man in debt to meticulous knee surgery, competes in a record fifth Games. For perseverance, then, the British spirit endures.

For courage, bordering on foolhardiness, that slope will see Picabo Street, of the United States, who, coming back from

TOMORROW
Opening ceremony, men's ice hockey preliminary matches.
SUNDAY FEBRUARY 8
Freestyle skiing preliminary rounds, snowboard men's giant slalom, Alpine men's downhill, men's and women's ice hockey preliminary matches, Nordic women's 15km classic, men's solo luge, men's speed skating 500m, pairs figure skating short programme.
MONDAY FEBRUARY 9
Curling men's and women's preliminary rounds, snowboard women's giant slalom, Alpine men's combined slalom, Nordic men's 30km classic, men's and women's ice hockey preliminary matches, Biathlon women's 15km, men's solo luge, men's speed skating 500m.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 10
Curling men's and women's preliminary rounds, Alpine women's super giant slalom, Nordic women's 10km classic, men's ice hockey preliminary matches, women's solo luge, men's speed skating 500m, figure skating pairs free programme.
WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 11
Curling men's and women's preliminary rounds, Alpine men's combined slalom, 54 jumping, individual K90, freestyle skiing moguls final, women's ice hockey preliminary matches, Biathlon men's 20km, women's solo luge, women's speed skating 3000m.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 12
Curling men's and women's preliminary rounds, Snowboard half-pipe qualifying and final, Nordic men's 10km classic, women's 10km classic, men's ice hockey playoff matches, women's preliminary matches, men's speed skating 1500m, figure skating men's short programme.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 13
Alpine women's giant slalom, Nordic women's 30km, Nordic combined team slalom, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey semi-finals, women's speed skating 5000m, figure skating women's free programme.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 14
Alpine men's slalom, Biathlon men's 4x7.5km relay, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey third-place match, short-track, women's 1000m, men's 500m final, 5000m relay final.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 15
Nordic men's 50km, men's ice hockey final, Closing ceremony.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 16
Freestyle skiing aerials preliminary round, Nordic women's 4x5km relay, men's ice hockey final phase matches, women's speed skating 1500m, figure skating free dance.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 17
Alpine women's combined slalom, 54 jumping team K120, Biathlon men's 10km, women's 10km, men's speed skating 3000m, short-track men's 1000m, women's 3000m relay.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 18
Alpine men's giant slalom, Nordic men's 4x10km relay, Freestyle aerials final, men's ice hockey quarter-finals, figure skating women's short programme.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 19
Alpine women's slalom, Nordic combined team K90, Biathlon women's 4x7.5km relay, Speed skating women's 1000m, Short-track women's 500m, men's 500m qualifying, 5000m relay qualifying.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 20
Alpine men's slalom, Nordic men's 30km, Nordic combined team slalom, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey semi-finals, women's speed skating 5000m, figure skating women's free programme.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 21
Alpine men's slalom, Biathlon men's 4x7.5km relay, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey third-place match, short-track, women's 1000m, men's 500m final, 5000m relay final.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 22
Nordic men's 50km, men's ice hockey final, Closing ceremony.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 23
Freestyle skiing aerials preliminary round, Nordic women's 4x5km relay, men's ice hockey final phase matches, women's speed skating 1500m, figure skating free dance.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 24
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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 25
Alpine men's giant slalom, Nordic men's 4x10km relay, Freestyle aerials final, men's ice hockey quarter-finals, figure skating women's short programme.

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 26
Alpine women's slalom, Nordic combined team K90, Biathlon women's 4x7.5km relay, Speed skating women's 1000m, Short-track women's 500m, men's 500m qualifying, 5000m relay qualifying.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 27
Alpine men's slalom, Nordic men's 30km, Nordic combined team slalom, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey semi-finals, women's speed skating 5000m, figure skating women's free programme.

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 4
Alpine men's slalom, Nordic men's 30km, Nordic combined team slalom, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey semi-finals, women's speed skating 5000m, figure skating women's free programme.

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Nordic men's 50km, men's ice hockey final, Closing ceremony.

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Freestyle skiing aerials preliminary round, Nordic women's 4x5km relay, men's ice hockey final phase matches, women's speed skating 1500m, figure skating free dance.

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WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 9
Alpine men's giant slalom, Nordic men's 4x10km relay, Freestyle aerials final, men's ice hockey quarter-finals, figure skating women's short programme.

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Alpine women's slalom, Nordic combined team K90, Biathlon women's 4x7.5km relay, Speed skating women's 1000m, Short-track women's 500m, men's 500m qualifying, 5000m relay qualifying.

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Alpine men's slalom, Nordic men's 30km, Nordic combined team slalom, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey semi-finals, women's speed skating 5000m, figure skating women's free programme.

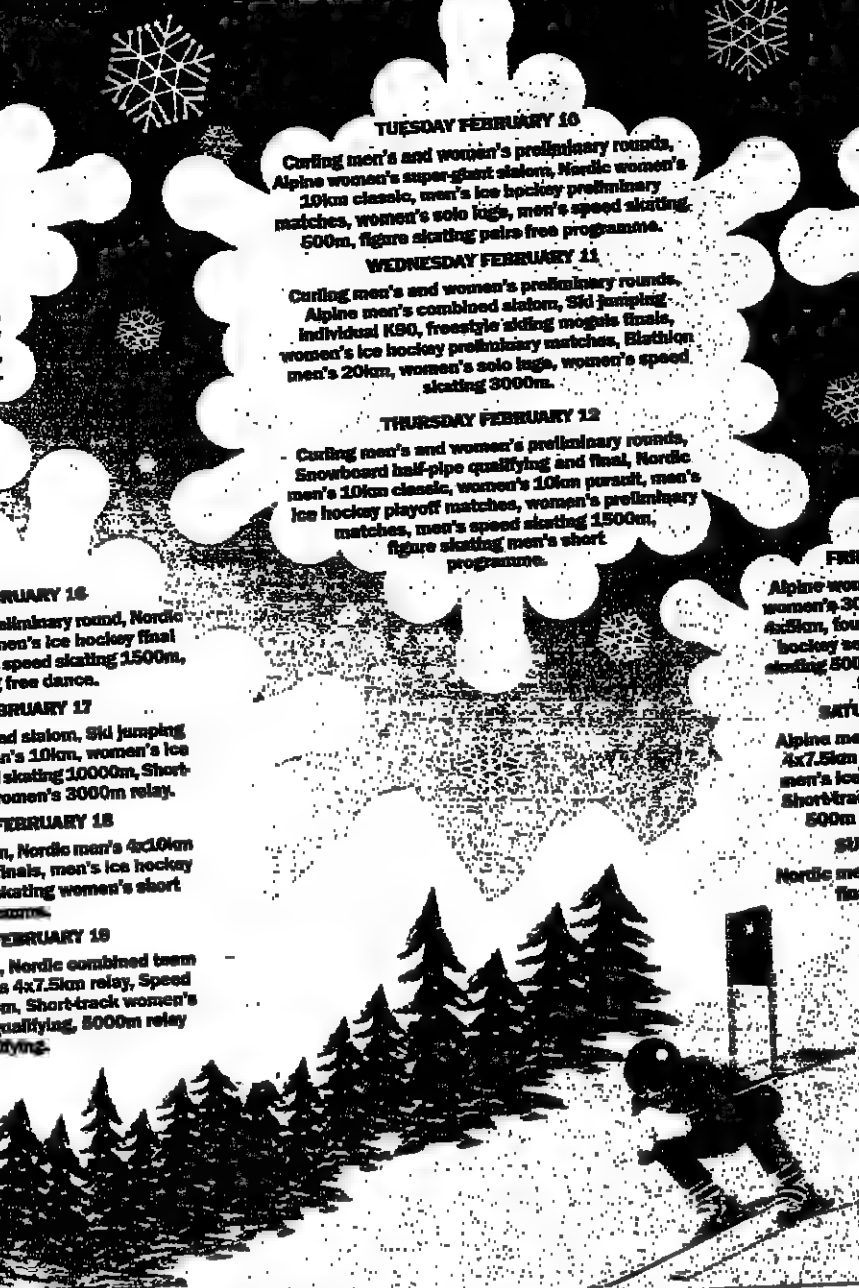
SATURDAY FEBRUARY 12
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SUNDAY FEBRUARY 13
Nordic men's 50km, men's ice hockey final, Closing ceremony.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 14
Freestyle skiing aerials preliminary round, Nordic women's 4x5km relay, men's ice hockey final phase matches, women's speed skating 1500m, figure skating free dance.

TUESDAY FEBRUARY 15
Alpine women's combined slalom, 54 jumping team K120, Biathlon men's 10km, women's 10km, men's speed skating 3000m, short-track men's 1000m, women's 3000m relay.

DAY-BY-DAY GUIDE TO THE WINTER OLYMPICS



Stojko: power over artistry

Gretzky: phenomenon

Maier takes flight during training in Nagano this week

Lipinski, the world champion, chases Olympic gold

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FRIDAY FEBRUARY 13
Curling men's and women's preliminary rounds and playoffs, Nordic combined individual jump K90, Alpine men's super-giant slalom, two-man luge, men's ice hockey final phase matches, women's speed skating 500m, figure skating compulsory dance.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 14
Curling men's and women's playoffs and finals, K120, Alpine women's downhill, Nordic men's 10km classic, men's ice hockey final phase matches, women's speed skating 1500m, two-man luge, women's speed skating 500m, figure skating compulsory dance.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 15
Curling men's and women's final, 54 jumping individual K90, Alpine women's combined slalom, Biathlon women's 7.5km, men's ice hockey final phase matches, two-man luge, men's speed skating 1500m, figure skating original dance.

MONDAY FEBRUARY 16
Freestyle skiing aerials preliminary round, Nordic women's 4x5km relay, men's ice hockey final phase matches, women's speed skating 1500m, figure skating free dance.

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Alpine women's combined slalom, 54 jumping team K120, Biathlon men's 10km, women's 10km, men's speed skating 3000m, short-track men's 1000m, women's 3000m relay.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 18
Alpine men's giant slalom, Nordic men's 4x10km relay, Freestyle aerials final, men's ice hockey quarter-finals, figure skating women's short programme.

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Alpine women's slalom, Nordic combined team K90, Biathlon women's 4x7.5km relay, Speed skating women's 1000m, Short-track women's 500m, men's 500m qualifying, 5000m relay qualifying.

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 20
Alpine men's slalom, Nordic men's 30km, Nordic combined team slalom, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey semi-finals, women's speed skating 5000m, figure skating women's free programme.

SATURDAY FEBRUARY 21
Alpine men's slalom, Biathlon men's 4x7.5km relay, four-man bobsleigh, men's ice hockey third-place match, short-track, women's 1000m, men's 500m final, 5000m relay final.

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 22
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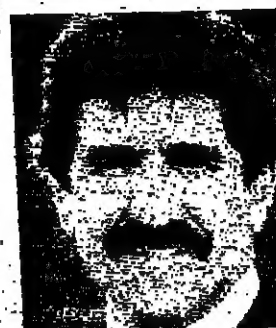
THE TIMES FRIDAY FEBRUARY 6 1998

RUGBY UNION: ENGLAND BACK POSSESSES VISION TO FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS OF THE GREATS

Catt seeking to enjoy himself to the full

SUGGEST to a young player newly infatuated with rugby that he play at full back and his heart might sink. He might have had visions of being among the fancy Dáns at half back, say, or to be a prime mover in midfield, or among the dynamos of the back-row forwards. Players, in other words, who are in the thick of things and always talked about. These are the places where leaders are born. To be at full back is made to appear like demotion: that bourn where mere journeyman players are sent. Players who cannot quite make it elsewhere, not quite up to speed, not quite with an eye for the gap, their passing not quite accurate or slick enough. Players of middling, not fully rounded, gifts save that they can kick the ball with both feet and where, once, the place-kickers could be found.

GERALD DAVIES



Pleads the case for a specialist

Often, this was the quality that kept them in the side. But this is no longer the safeguard that once it was. Nowadays, place-kickers can be found anywhere. John Eales, of Australia, is a lock, Christophe Lamaison, of France, is a centre, while Andrew Mehrtens is the New Zealand fly half.

The full back's other great quality is, of course, courage: he might be seen as brave under the high ball.

The full back is perceived, then, as a "not-quite" sort of player. His gifts are not specific enough to make him a specialist. This can be

Mike Catt may have felt like this after being chosen in the position for the match against France tomorrow. He has played there before but he has played his mark in the glory positions of fly half and centre. He has not quite got it in him to make either position his own, not to encourage while he has confidence in others around him.

needs to be done. He has what is referred to as "vision". But his talents have not been honed to the finer detail, to make things happen as an individual performer might wish. Like his running action, which lacks fluency, he is not quite the finished, polished product to occupy the midfield. Thus he has appeared a bit rootless, a bird of passage. "Where can we fit him in?" you can hear the selectors ponder. "We've got to have him," they say. But where?

This might be thought of as negative. But the point may be that this is exactly the kind of unorthodox player the full back position requires, with the temperament of the arrogant maverick to match.

"Sound" was the compliment most often heard of good full backs, or "reliable", perhaps. Take the ball cleanly. Kick safely to touch. Get in the tackle. But above all, the back should know his modest and subordinate place in the greater scheme of things. This was what was expected. But the greatest full backs have looked at such presumption. We need not go back too far in search of some of the best examples. Think of the line.



Catt looks for the next option in an England training session. His attacking skills will be under scrutiny in Paris

Pierre Villepreux drew for France and that led to the glamour and the glory of Serge Blanco. Think of the iconic J.P.R. Williams, of Wales, his running as free-flowing as his long hair. And the mesmerising legdramatics of Andy Irvine, of Scotland, and the magnetism of Gavin Hastings, his countryman. Andre Joubert, of South Africa, and John Gallagher, of New Zealand, also trans-

formed the potential of their teams by the panache of their attacking play. The undisputed brilliance of each one illuminated the game. No rugby correctness, as blandly recorded in a handy instruction manual. They were adventurous in their play, cavalier in mood. Full back is a position rarely given its due, marked down and underrated. Its possibilities are rarely tested, its ambi-

tions forced to be dormant. Yet no player has a greater vista of the game. The choices are there before him. These opportunities represent a vast change in tactics. In Will Carling's great England team the full back was the mainstay of the defence, not fully fledged. This might have provided the extra dimension they so frequently sought and which would have provided the finishing touch.

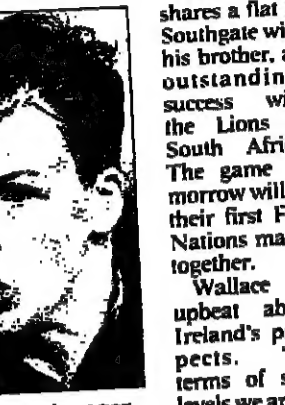
Lack of courage or desire meant that the full back was kept safely out of the way. Christian Cullen, of New Zealand, is the present manifestation of the full back's inspiring art. The inclusion of Catt suggests that England intend to follow a similar course. Clive Woodward must hope that his new full back will quickly recognise the sublime, but too often hidden, virtues of his position.

Saracens spur Wallace to rejoin the fold

Mark Souster meets the Ireland wing given yet another chance

When the Irish Rugby Football Union handed out lucrative contracts to its elite players last year and Richard Wallace found himself checking his post in vain, he ruefully accepted that his career as an international wing was over. He had spent five years and brought him 25 caps — was at an end. The fall guy had fallen out of favour for good. Or so it seemed.

"Knowing I was out of favour was a blessing in disguise," Wallace, 30, who last played against Western Samoa 15 months ago, said. "It enabled me to relax, reappraise what I was doing and concentrate on enjoying and making a success of my new career at Saracens. I didn't give a second thought to Ireland."



Wallace stronger

When Kieran Bracken trotted across the club's training ground last week to congratulate him on his selection against Scotland tomorrow, Wallace did not believe him. "We are always playing practical jokes on one another. But when it sunk in it was almost like being awarded the first cap again."

He now shares a flat in Southgate with his brother, an outstanding success with the Lions in South Africa. The game tomorrow will be their first Five Nations match together.

Wallace is upbeat about Ireland's prospects. "In terms of skill levels we are as good as any. What has let us down is our tendency to fade in the last quarter. We weren't used to the intensity. Now that we've all had a year of professionalism and more of us are playing in England, where we are exposed to big games week in and week out, things will improve."

"If we can put Brian Ashton's ideas into practice on the pitch, I'm confident about what we can achieve. But we do need to beat Scotland. Personally, I am stronger and physically bigger than I was and I am more prepared for international rugby than ever before. Working at Saracens with players like Pietera Sella and Lynagh has made sure of that," he said.

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

TAMPERE: Finnish indoor meetings: Men: 60m: 1.5, 100m: 1.5, 200m: 1.5, 400m: 1.5, 800m: 1.5, 1600m: 1.5, 3200m: 1.5, 6400m: 1.5, 12800m: 1.5, 25600m: 1.5, 51200m: 1.5, 102400m: 1.5, 204800m: 1.5, 409600m: 1.5, 819200m: 1.5, 1638400m: 1.5, 3276800m: 1.5, 6553600m: 1.5, 13107200m: 1.5, 26214400m: 1.5, 52428800m: 1.5, 104857600m: 1.5, 209715200m: 1.5, 419430400m: 1.5, 838860800m: 1.5, 1677721600m: 1.5, 3355443200m: 1.5, 6710886400m: 1.5, 13421772800m: 1.5, 26843545600m: 1.5, 53687091200m: 1.5, 107374182400m: 1.5, 214748364800m: 1.5, 429496729600m: 1.5, 858993459200m: 1.5, 1717986918400m: 1.5, 3435973836800m: 1.5, 6871947673600m: 1.5, 13743895347200m: 1.5, 27487790694400m: 1.5, 54975581388800m: 1.5, 109951162777600m: 1.5, 219902325555200m: 1.5, 439804651110400m: 1.5, 879609302220800m: 1.5, 1759218604441600m: 1.5, 3518437208883200m: 1.5, 7036874417766400m: 1.5, 14073748835532800m: 1.5, 28147497671065600m: 1.5, 56294995342131200m: 1.5, 112589990684262400m: 1.5, 225179981368524800m: 1.5, 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How do you tell a crisis from a bad-hair day?

Stumbling across a couple of minutes of *Kilroy* this week, I realised that there is no pleasing some people. There was no snow-white hair, a great job, permanent suit, a constant supply of women throwing themselves at his feet, and what does he do? He has the great mid-life crisis haircut, the George Clooney-inspired trim that is short at the sides, flat on the top and has that ever-so-fashionable short fringe at the front.

It's now worn by so many men of a certain age, in-broadcasting that Clooney, who prides himself on being at the cutting edge of television hair, has wisely given it up. And so, apparently, has Kilroy. I spotted the change, he was back to swept-back and elegantly thinning. Either one of those hairstyles is a repeat or this mid-life crisis stuff is worse than I thought. Anyway, to get back to the

matter in hand, it was while I was watching last night's *Vets in Practice* (BBC1) that I remembered that as well as a mid-life crisis, there can also be a early-life crisis that often hits the young and ambitious in their mid-twenties. Poor Joe was bang in the middle of his. There he was — young, good-looking, highly-qualified, the sort of job most teenagers would give their eye teeth for and a beautiful blonde girlfriend who actually sends him out to buy her a string bikini. Joe, I wanted to say, life doesn't get any better than that. But I don't think he would have listened.

I'm fed up with being all smiley and happy with all these different people," he moaned. "It's a bit wearing." When you're seeking sympathy, complaining about being smiley and happy is probably not the best way to go about it. What we see is a job where a single vitamin injection brings fertility to

a barren tortoise and much happiness to its owner. What we see is Emma, his girlfriend, showing it's not just a ruse, who can do the *Vets in Practice* stunts stuff that the plot increasingly requires. Stay, I want to shout — particularly as I wasn't paying attention towards the end of the last series and couldn't remember why he wanted to leave anyway — but it was too late. He'd resigned.

This may yet prove to be bad news for Joe, but it was good news for the series. Aware of the plethora of fly-on-the-wall clones and guessing that our appetite for sickly sweet sentiment might be fading just a little, the makers gave us more human interest in this opening episode and (thanks to Reggie, the Vietnamese pot-bellied pig) more humour. Even the obligatory little fluffy kitten story seemed to have acquired a harder edge. "There's no

REVIEW



Matthew Bond

guarantee we'll be able to put him through," announced Alison, in front of three small children. After that, she was pretty much duty bound to save him, which she did thanks to a blood transfusion from her own cat and an awful lot of flea spray. Incidentally, Alison, if the series continues in this sort of form, means it should be her turn with the bath-towel very shortly.

Whether it is all right for chaps to ogle on such occasions was one of the subjects considered in its customary depth in *The Truth About Women* (ITV), where for one week only a few men had been to join the hitherto all female cast of celebs. In practice what this meant was a bit of Peter Stringfellow (what wouldn't you give to see him with a Clooney?), a hint of Garry Bushell (there, done it) and lots of David Thomas, a journalist who has turned loudly debunking feminism into a profession and a man whose fashionable fringe potential reached to zero some time ago.

On ogle, however, he's got firm views. Post-Chippendale, the old order has changed, he maintained, with as many women ogling now as men. "Women can no longer get hairy-booty about men, going to see female lap-dancers." According to Bushell, most men couldn't help themselves anyway.

"I'm a slave to my testosterone" which must be a help if you work for *The Sun*. Stringfellow, a man whose entire life seems to have been one long mid-life crisis, simply shared his favourite chair-up line with us. "Hello, I'm Peter Stringfellow and I own the place." It had worked for him at least 2,000 times, a figure he was not particularly proud of, but, as he explained, he had been around since 1958.

I was all typically cerebral stuff, enlivened by the male journalist who bravely dressed up in drag (and ended up looking scarier like Lorraine from *EastEnders*) and by two moments of genuine surprise. One was Ann Widdecombe, clocking up her second prime-time appearance in five days, to reveal that she didn't think there was "anything wrong in wanting to be a bit glamorous: we all go through that stage, don't we?" The other was Frankie Dettoni, owning up to what he wants in a woman. "For some reason I like to see a woman with dirty fingernails. I don't know why."

Which should lead us nicely onto *Bloomers* (Channel 4) but doesn't, because it's not one of those frivolous, sexy gardening programmes (Friday evenings just aren't the same without Charlie Dimmock), but a serious one. I watched because I hope that my own mid-life crisis might involve growing roses (last night's subject) and, if things are going really well, a lawn-tennis court. Unfortunately, I scribbled down the names of a few varieties recommended by the head gardener at the Royal National Rose Society, only to lose heart when he revealed that the specimen I had particularly admired was 37 years old. By the magnificent look of it, another mid-life crisis to be solved by heavy pruning.

- BBC1**
- 6.00am *Business Breakfast* (51705)
 - 7.00 *BBC Breakfast News* (21963)
 - 9.00 *All Over the Shop* (827167)
 - 9.25 *Change That* (879902)
 - 9.50 *Kilroy* (1) (273707)
 - 10.30 *Can't Cook, Won't Cook* (1) (275273)
 - 10.55 *The Really Useful Show* (1) (852815)
 - 11.25 *What Would You Do?* (3341525)
 - 12.00 *News* (1) (852952)
 - 12.25pm *Call My Bluff* (166594)
 - 12.35 *Going for a Song* (162544)
 - 1.00 *News* (1) and weather (24070)
 - 1.30 *Regional News* (1) (7148187)
 - 1.40 *The Weather Show* (8362867)
 - 1.45 *News* (1) (2186166)
 - 2.10 *Phantom* (1) (861051)
 - 2.55 *Woman's Best of Blunkley Blank* (1) (854838)
 - 3.30 *Wiggy Park* (501502) 3.35 *Playdays* (4597505) 3.55 *The Littlest Pet Shop* (5809893) 4.05 *Dennis the Menace* (5971419) 4.30 *L & K Friday* (6112709)
 - 4.55 *Newsworld Extra* The opening of a musical theatre in Bosnia, set up by Luciano Pavarotti and Bono of U2 (1) (7410167)
 - 5.10 *Blue Peter* (1) (495235)
 - 5.35 *Neighbours* (1) (130254)
 - 6.00 *News* (1) and weather (273)
 - 6.30 *Regional News* (1) (625)
 - 7.00 *Big Break* John Parrott, Joe Johnson and Ken Doherty are the guests (1) (5418)
 - 7.30 *Top of the Pops* (1) (709)
 - 8.00 *Vets in Practice* Trude asks her old tutor's advice on a rotweiler. Flora attempts a dental operation on a reluctant police dog (1) (4167)
 - 8.30 *Keeping Up Appearances* Hysterical domestic farce, singing talents to Emmet (1) (7) (8902)
 - 9.00 *News* (1) and weather (899)
 - 9.30 *Murderer's Last* New legal drama series. A top woman barrister finds herself at a crossroads. With Amanda Root and Windsor Davies (1) (140188)
 - 10.40 *Parkinson* Chats to Peter O'Toole, Phil Collins and John Prescott (1) (419728)
 - 11.35 *Far and Away* (1982) Ron Howard's romantic drama set in the 1890s, with Tom Cruise, Nicole Kidman, Thomas Gibson and Cyril Cusack. A poverty-stricken Irish farmer is forced to set sail in search of a wealthy landowner's daughter during a voyage to America, where it seems their problems are only just beginning (7817243) **WALSH**: 11.35 *Two Lives* (578457) 12.00am *Film: The Four Seasons* (200262)
 - 1.50am *Olympic Grandstand* Jane Hollen introduces live coverage of the opening ceremony of the XXIV Winter Games at the Nagano Biennale Sports Park in Japan. Barry Davies describes the spectacle as 3,000 athletes and officials crowd in front of a capacity 50,000 crowd, with the traditional raising of the five-ringed Olympic flag, and the lighting of the Olympic flame (5415785)
 - 4.00 *BBC News 24*
- VideoPlus+ and the Video PlusCodes**
The numbers next to each TV programme listing are Video PlusCodes, which allow you to programme your video recorder to automatically record a programme. To use the Video PlusCode for the programme you wish to record, VideoPlus+ (V), PlusCode (P), Video PlusCode (VPC) or Video PlusCode (VPC) must be entered in the video recorder's memory.

- BBC2**
- 6.10am *Build a Better Business* (5277475)
 - 6.35 *Time for You* (1) (3172039) 7.00 *See Hear Breakfast News* (1) (3422032) 7.15 *Teletubbies* (1) (5820419) 7.40 *Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch!* (1) (7500490) 8.00 *The Really Wild Show* (1) (1063490)
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